

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR.

Barometer 29.99

October 29, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 76. 2 p.m. 80. Humidity 93. 76.

October 29, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 70. p.m. 75. Humidity 75. 56.

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS. 336 PER ANNUM.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1914.

四拜禮 號九十二月拾英曆

號一十月九年寅甲

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

GREAT VICTORY BY THE RUSSIANS.

Austro-German Resistance Broken.

SOUTH AFRICAN REVOLTERS DRIVEN IN HEADLONG ROUT.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

Allies' Advance; Big German Losses.

Oct. 28, 7.15 p.m.

A Paris communique states that the enemy's attacks in the whole of the region from Nieuport to Arras have become much less violent.

We have maintained our positions everywhere and have continued to make progress north and east of Ypres. We have also progressed between Cambrai and Arras. It becomes more and more confirmed that German losses, killed, wounded and prisoners, have been considerable. In the northern region, the enemy on the right bank of the Aisne attempted a most violent night attack in the region of Craonne, but was repulsed.

We continued to advance in Woevre into the woods between Apremont and St. Mihiel and also into the wood of Le Pretre.

Great Russian Success.

Oct. 23, 11.5 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a communique says that in four days' fighting south of the Pilica the Russians inflicted a serious defeat on the Austro-German forces, finally breaking the resistance of the 20th Corps and a corps of Reserve Guards.

The enemy fell back in disorder towards Ellinsk, Radom and Ilza.

The success of the Russians, which has resulted in the withdrawal of the enemy on the main front, has enormous importance.

[Radom is an important town on the river Mlecza, with a population of 30,000. It has fine workshops for the Ivangorod-Dombrowa Railway. Situated to the south of Warsaw, Ellinsk is 48 miles, Radom 52, and Ilza 75 miles away.]

South African Mutineers in Headlong Rout.

Oct. 28, 11.5 p.m.

An official statement says that General Botha reports having come into touch with Bayers' men on Tuesday. He drove them in headlong rout the whole day, and captured eighty of them, fully armed. Only one of our men had been wounded. When the report was made the pursuit was still progressing.

Prince Maurice of Battenberg Dead.

Oct. 28, 6.50 p.m.

Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary have heard to-day with great regret of the death of Prince Maurice of Battenberg, while serving at the front with the King's Royal Rifles.

[Prince Maurice was the fourth child of Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice, and was therefore King George's first cousin. He was born on October 3, 1891.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Allies Still Advance.

Oct. 28, 4.55 a.m.

An official Paris communique, published at 11 o'clock in the evening stated that there was nothing to report except some progress on the part of the Allies in the region south of Dixmude.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

British Progress.

Oct. 28, 1.10 p.m.

A Belgian communique issued at Havre states:—Our position at Nieuport and Dixmude is secure. The British have advanced to Passchendaele, ten kilometres (6 miles) north of Ypres.

Russians Capture 3,000 Germans.

Oct. 28, 5.45 a.m.

A Petrograd official message states:—Fighting has begun on the East Prussian front.

We have repulsed desperate German attacks in the region of Rakalarzewo.

The fighting on Monday extended to Kutno, through Oszow, Rawa and Glowaczew to the mouth of the Bzanka river. We carried a part of the enemy's position in the Jezow and Rawa region and captured three thousand men and some guns in New Alexandria and Solec.

Lodz Occupied.

A message from the Times correspondent in Warsaw states that the Russian cavalry occupied Lodz after little resistance.

[Lodz, in Russian Poland, is known as the "Polish Manchester." It is a town of some 350,000 inhabitants, about 75 miles from Warsaw.]

Allen Enemies in the Far East.

Oct. 28, 1.10 p.m.

Reuter's Peking correspondent reports that all alien enemies in Hongkong and other British possessions in China are being expelled, except those of military age, who are being detained.

Angola Invaded by Germans.

Oct. 28, 6.30 a.m.

A message from Lisbon states that German troops have invaded Angola (Portuguese West Africa.)

German Mine-field off Ireland.

Oct. 28, 9 a.m.

It is officially announced that there is a German mine-field north of Tory Island.

[Tory Island is off the N.W. coast of Donegal. It has a lighthouse and a signal station connected by telegraph with Londonderry.]

Canada's Fine Response.

The men required for the second Canadian contingent have been secured twice over.

Temperance Advocated.

Earl Kitchener's sister writes supplementing her brother's appeal to the public not to "treat" the soldiers. She asks the soldiers to take the total abstinence pledge during the period of war.

A Naval Fight?

A wireless message received in New York states that there was heavy firing off the Virginian coast on Monday. It is presumed that there was a naval fight.

British General's Sudden Death.

General Sir William Franklyn, O.B., K.C.B., commanding the Central Division of Earl Kitchener's army, died suddenly yesterday evening.

[The deceased General, who was Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, entered the Army in 1874, was made Captain in 1881, Major 1886, Lieut.-Colonel 1890, and Colonel 1898, commanding the Infantry Brigade, 2nd Army Corps. He served on the north-west frontier of India, 1897-98, in command of the 2nd Batt. Yorks. Regiment (mentioned in despatches, Brevet Col., medal with two clasps). Deceased commanded the 3rd Division, Southern Command, up to 1910, and was Director of the Adj. General's Department at the War Office, 1904-5.]

"TOMMY ATKINS."

By Robert Blatchford.

The British Army, of all ranks and of all arms, has in this campaign done more than its warmest admirers expected. I am doing my best to speak with judicial moderation, but I find it very difficult to rein in my pen when it has to write of Tommy Atkins. Of the Army I will simply express the opinion that there are no better troops in the world and never were any better troops in the world. A famous cricketer being asked if he had ever seen better bowling than that of Barnes in a recent Test match, answered, "No; there could not be any better bowling." That is my weighed and measured judgment of the British Army; there could not be a better army.

As for Tommy Atkins, he is unique. To say that we love him and are proud of him is not enough; we have to say that besides being the finest soldier we ever knew he is the most original and peculiar kind of soldier the world has yet produced. I do not believe that any nation but the British could produce a Tommy Atkins, and I do not believe that the British have produced him so successfully before. Tommy Atkins marching or entraining for the front; Tommy Atkins in the French villages; Tommy Atkins fighting day after day on the retreat; Tommy Atkins wounded; Tommy Atkins anywhere and all the time is the most astounding and magnificent British personality ever seen upon a field of battle.

I have seen a good many British soldiers. I was one of the first short-service men, and I soldiered with long-service men. Half my corps when I joined were Crimean and Mutiny veterans; the other half were recruits and chiefly cockneys. But Tommy Atkins was not then invented.

The Real Tommy.

Perhaps you think that Kipling invented him. There never were any soldiers like Kipling's, and Tommy Atkins is since Kipling's time and quite beyond his ken. You will not find Tommy Atkins in any literature. You will certainly not find him in any books of mine. The army of which I wrote has vanished; that of which Kipling wrote never existed. The real Tommy Atkins; the fully developed Tommy Atkins who nursed French babies, scrubs his landlady's stable, marches to battle singing musical songs, argues about Gunboat Smith in the midst of the shell fire, and lays down the flag of his cigarette while he goes out to fight two German Guardsmen with the bayonet—this Tommy Atkins was born after the Boer War. Cockney Tommy, Lancashire Tommy, Devonshire Tommy, Irish Tommy, Highland Tommy, Tommy of the line, Tommy of the Lancs, Tommy of the Grenadiers, Tommy of the artillery and of the hospital corps, Tommy in Bengal, Tommy at Gib., Tommy on the trooper, Tommy at Mons—was there ever such a soldier seen or heard of? Find him in books? No, Dickens could not have invented him; even Laurence Sterne could not have invented him. As a French officer says of him "He is always brave, and calm, and courteous and clean."

I discovered Tommy Atkins for the first time in the Vale of the White Horse, in 1909 and I thanked God.

Some tell us England is decadent, that the British are played out. But the nation which can turn out men like Tommy Atkins by the hundred thousands has not come yet to the top of its form, is only now moving towards its best achievement.

WAR NEWS FROM FRENCH SOURCES.

The following items are from the *Courrier d'Haiphong*:—

The German Commanders. Oct. 20.—According to information said to emanate from Bordeaux, and published in New York, General von Moltke, Chief of the German General Staff, and General Hilderheim, commander of the German army in East Prussia, have been relieved of their commands.

Von Moltke's Disgrace. Oct. 21.—A telegram from Amsterdam confirms that General Von Moltke has been superseded as Chief of the German General Staff by General Letz, commander of the 1st division of the Prussian Guard, the Kaiser holding General von Moltke responsible for the German disasters in France and the rout of the Austro-German troops in Galicia.

The German Losses. A telegram from Copenhagen gives the official list of the German losses during the month of August only, not including the Bavarian, Saxon and Wurtemberg contingents. The total is 90,000, of whom 1,000 were officers killed and 2,000 wounded.

The German Forces. The Germans are estimated to have at present 21 army corps in France, 7 in Belgium and Alsace, 13 in East Prussia, and 11 between Thorn and Cracow. The total number of their effective forces, including the Landsturm and the Landwehr, is believed to exceed 4,000,000.

The Krupp factories are working night and day in the manufacture of big guns.

About 40 new Zeppelins are said to be ready for service.

In the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora.

British and Italian merchant vessels have received from their respective companies instructions to immediately leave the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora.

The Cost of the War in France. The expenses of the war borne by France since the commencement of hostilities amount only to 35,000,000 francs (£1,400,000) per day. The Bank of France had on the 1st October a gold reserve exceeding 4,000,000,000 francs (£160,000,000).

In South Africa.

It is now known that the Germans guaranteed to the rebel Boer colonel Maritz the constitution of a republic in the region of the Orange River, Maritz promising to cede Walvisch Bay to Germany.

THE WAR.

Indian and African Troops in France.

News is to hand concerning the arrival of Indian and Algerian troops in France. It is said that in the early part of last month no fewer than 82,000 Indian and 32,000 Algerian soldiers were landed at Marseilles and conveyed in the direction of Paris by train. All ordinary traffic was suspended, while for some days no merchandise was conveyed over the rails and only a minimum of personal luggage was allowed.

Tending the Wounded. Stirring scenes were also witnessed at many important railway stations, where ladies from the highest circles in society gathered to attend to the wounded men being brought back from the front. They were there ready with fresh bandages, medicines, etc., and staffs of doctors and nurses took part in the work of allaying the sufferings of the wounded. Kitchens and restaurants have been established at many of these stations, and nothing is left undone to succour those who have suffered for their country.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Progress by the Allies in the region south of Dixmude is reported.

The Russians have captured 3,000 Germans and some guns at New Alexandria and Solec.

It is announced from Petrograd that fighting has begun on the East Prussian front.

Earl Kitchener's sister asks the soldiers to take the pledge of abstinence during the war.

Heavy firing heard off the Virginian coast is presumed to indicate a naval fight.

The Belgian position at Nieuport and Dixmude is reported secure.

The British have advanced to Passchendaele, 10 kilometres north of Ypres.

It is reported from Lisbon that German troops have invaded Angola.

It is officially announced that there is a German mine-field north of Tory Island, off the north-west coast of Ireland.

The Times' Warsaw correspondent says—Russian cavalry has occupied Lodz with little resistance.

General Botha has come in touch with General Bayers' men and driven them in headlong rout, capturing 80.

General Sir William Franklyn, Commanding the Central Division of Earl Kitchener's Army, has suddenly expired.

The death is announced of Prince Maurice of Battenberg, who has been serving at the front with the King's Royal Rifles.

It is announced that all alien enemies in Hongkong and other British possessions in China are being expelled, except those of military age, who are being detained.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and an article on military control at Harbin appear on page 3.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held last evening.

Football prospects were discussed at a meeting of the Hongkong Football Association last evening.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Sale of Furniture, G.P. Lamert, 14, Humphrey's Building, Kowloon—11 a.m.

Organ Recital, St. John's Cathedral, in aid of the Prince of Wales Fund—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, October 31.

Ministering Children's League bazaar—Government House Grounds.

H.K. Jockey Club meeting—noon.

Monday, November 2.

Sale of Furniture, "Ahmet" Villa, Robinson Road, G.P. Lamert—2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, November 4.

Licensing Sessions.

H.K.F.C. Annual General Meeting, 5.30 p.m.

Thursday, November 5.

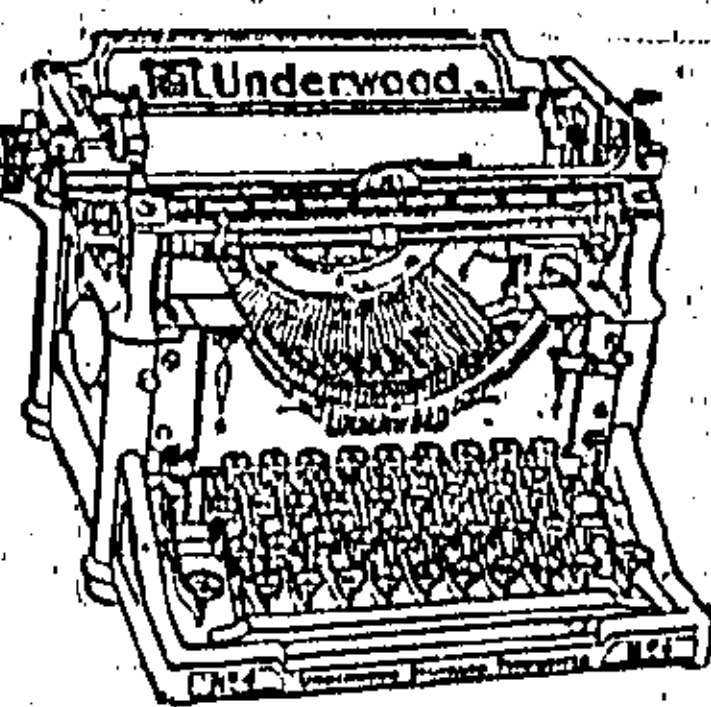
Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co. Ltd. Meeting—noon.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Cochrane Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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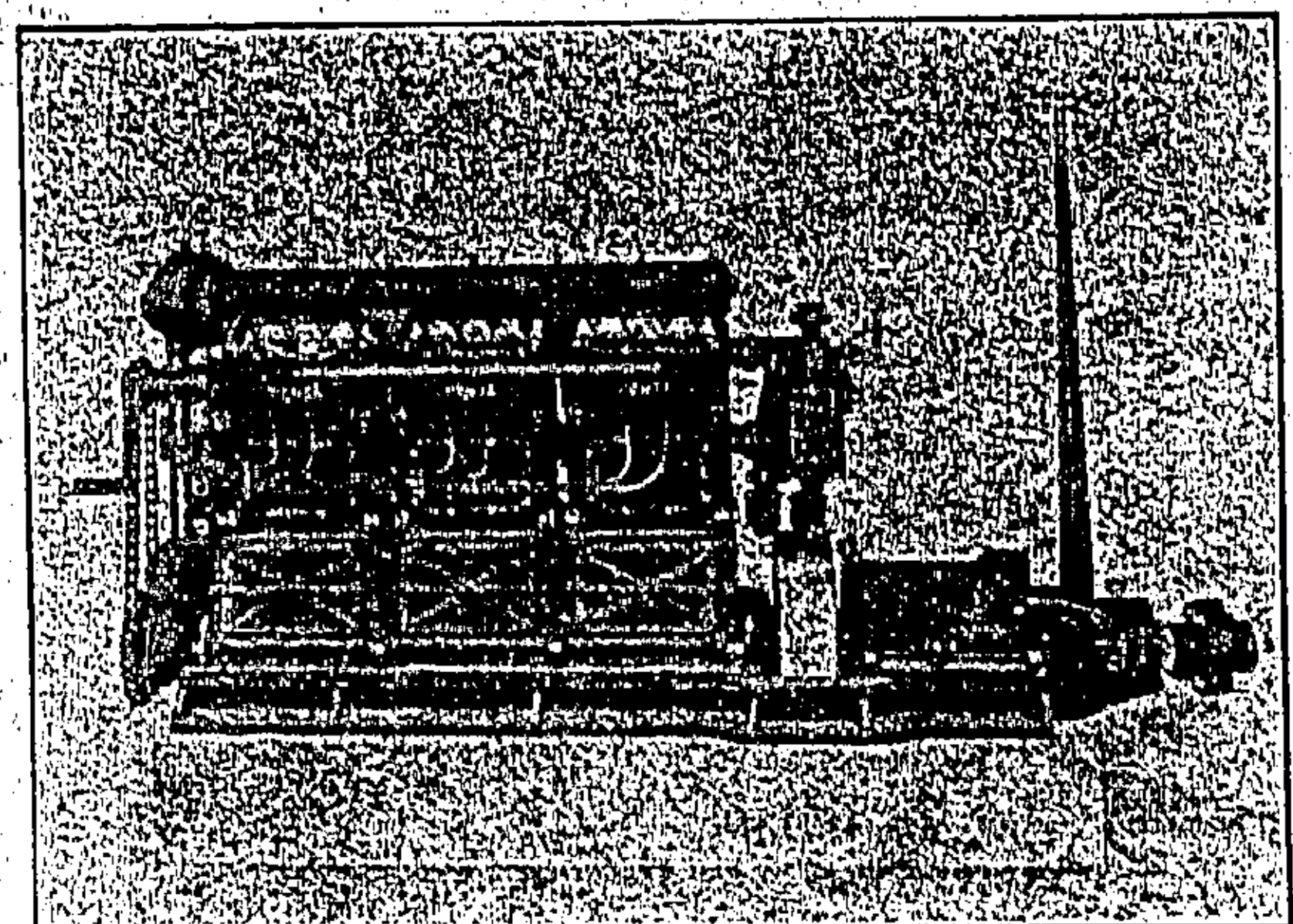
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

German Atrocities.

Our columns to-day contain the first and second instalments of the report of the official Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Belgian Government to investigate the atrocities committed by the German troops. They have been translated for circulation throughout the world and will be followed by the third report when ready. The report as far as it goes is most unpleasant reading and places on record an orgy of vandalism and brutality which, if true, spells nothing short of absolute barbarism of the blackest type. Whatever may come of this protest against the cruelties perpetrated by the invaders, Belgium may rest assured of two things. First, that the world does not look upon Belgium as a "province" of Germany but as still an independent, though sorely afflicted, nation; second, that the world outside of Germany has nothing but the greatest admiration for the gallantry shown by the Belgians in defending the neutrality and independence of their country against the invading hordes from the east.

Daily Press.

Enemy Subjects.

In the House of Lords last month Lord Leith of Eryrie mentioned that a German captain was living within a mile and a half of one of our most important wireless stations at Aberdeen and that there was no authority to deal with him. Lord Crawford contributed an example of a German caught tapping the British wireless messages. In the Indian papers we have observed statements to the effect that the *Enden*, which has managed to sink some fifteen British merchant ships, has been—or rather "must have been"—deriving her information regarding the movements of ships in similar manner from enemy subjects along the coast of India. Whether that has any other basis than mere suspicion we do not know. At all events, the potential activity of enemy subjects both at Home and in the Colonies is necessitating the employment of large numbers of men to guard waterworks, railways and public buildings, and it follows that the expulsion or internment of all enemy subjects in the United Kingdom and the Colonies is a measure which should not only largely relieve the authorities of the necessity for these elaborate precautions, but at the same time diminish the apprehension which such disturbing reports and the precautionary measures they dictate necessarily engenders in the public mind.

China Mail.

Topsy-Turvy Evolution.

That the development of life may not have proceeded from the simple to the complex, as Darwin and his followers propounded, but rather from the complex to the simple, was the somewhat sensational theory elaborated by Professor William Bateson, Director of the John Innes Horticultural Institution, in his Presidential address before the British Association at its meeting in Melbourne recently. Professor Bateson, we learn from the "Literary Digest," thinks that we may regard the earliest and simplest forms of life as containing in some mysterious way all the peculiarities of the more complex forms that descend from it. A speck of protoplasm on this theory would thus be a sort of concentrated essence of the world's greatest men, with their bodies and brains complete, and the influence of environment and education reduces to a minimum, perhaps to zero. Quantity is of no account in these considerations, Professor Bateson assures us. Shakespeare once existed as a speck of protoplasm not so big as a small pin's head, and whatever was added to this in the processes of growth would equally well have served to build up a baboon or a rat.

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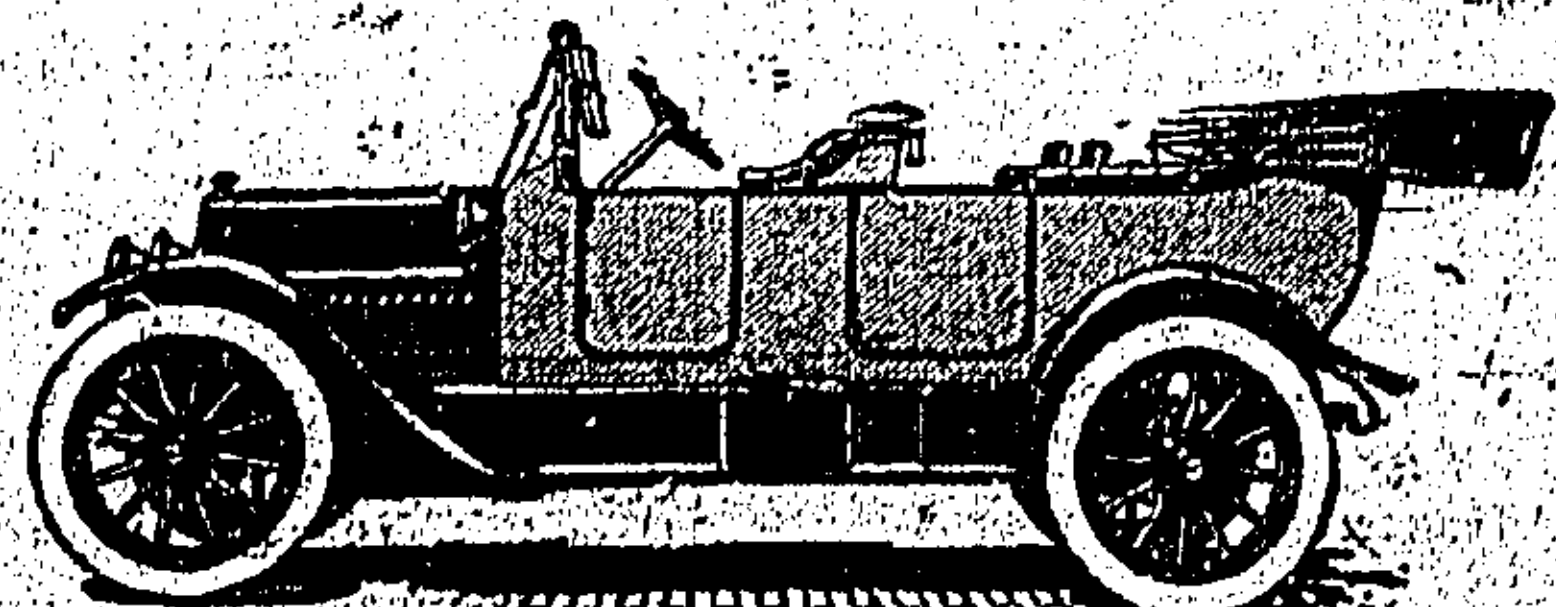
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GENERAL NEWS.

Unemployment Decreasing.
The Board of Trade has issued a statement that in the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment the percentage of unemployment on September 11 was 6.05. This shows a decrease of 23 on the percentage for September 4, and is the first decrease recorded since the beginning of the war. As regards the uninsured trades, the number of men and women on the register of the labour exchanges at September 11 was 68,113, as compared with 73,075 a week ago. For men alone the corresponding figures were 31,595 and 40,237. For women they were 34,518 and 33,438. The decrease, which is confined to men, is no doubt largely due to the progress of recruiting.

Duke of Buccleuch.
The Duke of Buccleuch was 83 last month. He is in excellent health. There was less of a family gathering than usual in honour of the occasion, as four of his sons are engaged with the forces.

Death of Queen's Governess.
The death has taken place in London of Miss. Helena Bricks, who was for many years the governess of the Queen. She will be much regretted by those who remember her at White Lodge during the lifetime of her Majesty's parents, the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

Synthetic Sugar.
Mr. A. Moltaire Boyes, a London chemist, claims to have perfected a process for the production of synthetic sugar. "My sugar," he states, "is weight for weight as sweet as the ordinary article, is quite as soluble and as wholesome. In appearance and quality there is little to distinguish it from what you now buy from the retail grocer. It can be made in granular or powdered form. It will be sold by the gross at 14d. per lb. or even less, leaving him an excellent margin of profit." The process has been taken over by a company.

Armageddon.
One learns many things in war-time. One's geographical knowledge seems wonderfully enlarged. A certain sympathy, however, must be felt for the genial inquirer who had spent much time looking along the French frontier for this battlefield of Armageddon which was so much talked of.

"Silver Bullets."
Mr. Lloyd George's reference to the "silver bullets" which will end the war in our favour may have had a double meaning which has been generally missed. In earlier times the common belief was that a man possessed by the devil could only be killed by a silver bullet. Stevensonians will remember the effective use made of the superstition in the story of "Lipstick in 'Ostrions'."

Health Week Postponed.
In consequence of the war the general observance of Health Week which was to have been held in London in November, has been indefinitely postponed, but it is hoped that the arrangements for lessons and addresses in schools and prize essays for children will be carried out.

The Mayorality of the City.
The election of the Lord Mayor of London was fixed for Tuesday, the 29th ult., at noon, at the Guildhall. Alderman Sir Charles Johnston is next in rotation for election. The banquet usually held the same night at the Mansion House will not take place this year on account of the war.

Scottish Minister Drowned.
The Rev. David Arnot, of the South United Free Church, Blairgowrie, who with his wife was on a holiday visit to Ballintarn, Perthshire, was drowned last month while bathing in the River Arde. His wife went to call him, as he had not returned to breakfast, and found his body in a pool. Mr. Arnot was local secretary of the Scottish Christian Endeavour Society.

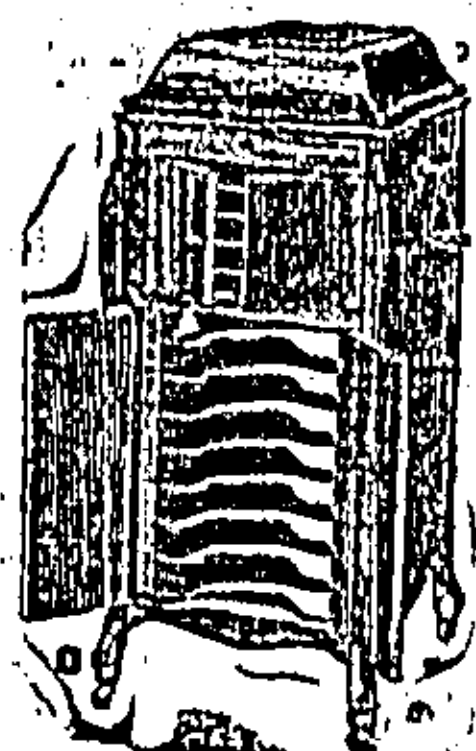
A Sailor Family.
Mrs. Strange, stewardess of Prince's "Ladies" Golf Club, Mitcham, is a member of a remarkable family of sailors, all of whom are naval men. Her husband is a naval pensioner; she has six brothers, two brothers-in-law, and 12 first cousins on board warships, and eight uncles are naval pensioners. Her father is a Crimean veteran.

NOTICE

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BRINGS TO YOU AN INFINITE VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENT

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EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED. CALL IN AND WE WILL GLADLY DEMONSTRATE THE VICTOR-VICTROLA TO YOU.

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS MOUTRIE'S.

MILITARY CONTROL AT HARBIN.

Necessities of Russia in Time of War.

From the N. C. Daily News Correspondent:—

Harbin, Oct. 1.
The question as to whether Harbin itself is to come under the control of the military authorities is of absorbing interest to residents of northern Manchuria.

By Imperial edict the railway areas of the Siberian, the Trans-Baikal and the Chinese Eastern (in which is included the Ussuri) lines are placed under the direct control of military Government-General. The military Governor-General of the Primur district is General Savich and the Chinese Eastern Railway area is thus under his control. On account of mobilization and the transporting of troops in the Primur, Ussuri, and Trans-Baikal districts, martial law is in force and the sale of all kinds of intoxicants is strictly prohibited. As trainloads of troops are being transported from the Primur across the Chinese Eastern Railway area through to Trans-Baikalia, the sale of intoxicants is prohibited at all railway stations and in their neighbourhood, hence the buffets at Harbin Station, as well as the kiosks, grocer shops, etc., where spirits, etc., might be bought, have all been stopped from selling.

So far in Harbin proper everything is going on as usual, but how long this will continue is very doubtful, for General Savich has already given military orders to General Howarth that "in the Chinese Eastern Railway area the sale of any kind of intoxicant shall be absolutely prohibited," and of course Harbin itself is in this area.

The case in itself is an unique one; firstly, the railway area of the Chinese Eastern Railway is far more extensive than the railway area of the Trans-Baikal and other Siberian lines which extend from 50 sagies to 250 sagies (1 sagie equals 7 ft.), on either side of the line; secondly, the Russian Government in its 1909 treaty with China agreed upon the introduction of public administration in Harbin, which now has its own municipality. By this treaty the sovereign rights of China are defined as well as the meaning of extra-territorial rights in China.

With the franchise of Harbin extended to all nationalities, have the Russian military authorities the right to forbid the sale of all intoxicants in the settlement of Harbin? Nobody is more intimately acquainted with the status quo in north Manchuria than the head of the Chinese Eastern Railway, General Howarth, who has directed affairs for several years past, and though, of course, the military orders received by him have been published, so far no restriction has been put on the settlement; but it seems doubtful now that Russia's military arm is at work, that many days will pass before it will be impossible to make any purchase of wines, spirits and beer, and well-informed people are already laying in stocks before it is too late whilst hotel and restaurant proprietors are pulling wry faces.

Another important article in the military orders is that the Chinese Customs authorities at Pogranitzaia and Manchouli, the termini of the Chinese Eastern Railway, shall not be allowed to conduct examinations over railway trains transporting troops and military supplies. This is only natural, from a Russian point of view, and I am given to understand that the Chinese Customs officials have never sought to make any examinations. Careful investigation is ordered concerning the nationality, occupation and movements of every belligerent national living in the Chinese Eastern Railway area. As long ago, all Germans and Austrians were notified to leave, deported, or sent as prisoners to Irkutsk, and Czechs, who have been permitted to remain by the police pending the giving of Russian papers, have to report regularly to the police, I am at a loss to think what belligerent nationals are meant.

The last two clauses of the military orders call upon all Russian subjects in the railway area not to worry over the war, but to pursue their respective avocations diligently, and all persons in the railway area who offend against the law are liable to imprisonment of not longer than three months and a fine of not more than Rs. 3,000.

FOR THE LADIES.

Madame CASULLI the well-known Parisian dressmaker, is on her way back to Hongkong, after having made purchases for the winter season. Owing to the detention of the "Miyazaki Maru" at Aden, she will arrive here on the 26th inst., with a lot of walking and evening dresses, trimmings, novelty clothes, hats, etc., etc.

All these novelties, which represent the latest creations of the leading firms of Paris, will be exhibited at the PEAK HOTEL, on and after the 29th instant, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m.

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The Harbin police are waking up; is it because we are to have martial law and mobilization? A day does not pass but there is a seizure of opium, whilst patrols, both mounted and on foot, are to be met with everywhere. As a sequel to the "bomb" discovery near the Sungari bridge, which yet remains unsolved, I understand the police went out "German" hunting over to the Hulan Sugar Factory. As the quarters of the German employees, who had left some time back, were locked up and no keys available, the doors were battered down. Of course no one was found.

The late Sir S. Furness.

Sir Stephen Furness, Liberal M.P. for the Hartlepoons, was killed at Broadstairs last month by a fall from his bed-room window. He was staying at an hotel on the sea front with his

Prepaid Advertisements

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TO LET.—Top flat Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired. Four roomed house at Kowloon, cheap rentals. Apply to:—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.—Queen's Building of the South West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 4, Clifton Gardens, 17 Conduit Road. Godown 98 Wanchai Road. Godown No. 4 New Praya. Kennedy Town.

"Hatherleigh 11a Conduit Rd. Godown No. 5 New Praya. Kennedy Town. Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET.—Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25, Shelley Street, newly painted and colour washed.

No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas) BEACONSFIELD, Battery Path.

No. 19 Bellifios Terrace. "KIRKENDOA" furnished. No. 122 Plantation Road, Peak. Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

TO LET.—168, The Peak. The Kennels. 1 Hillside, 110 The Peak. 1 Clifton Gardens, 23 Conduit Road. Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—2 Canton Villas, Kowloon. Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 3 "Ormsby Villas" Kowloon. Buildings at the rear of Lyseum Villas. Can be used for Stables or Motor Garage. Apply to:—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PRO-CURATION.

TO LET.—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans, airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent varying from \$20 to \$40. Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms. Apply H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

TO BE LET (Furnished.)

"TANTALLON" 144 The Peak—Barker Road level—3 Minutes from Tram Station. Apply to:—

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TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 33 Conduit Road. Six roomed house with tennis court from 1st November, 1914. Apply to E. A. CARVALHO, No. 5, Macdonnell Road.

TO LET.—Part of Ground Floor 25 Des Voeux Road Central; splendid situation. Apply DRAGON CYCLE Co.

TO LET.—Offices in No. 3, Queen's Buildings. Moderate rent. Apply to "S" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—No. 6, Morrison Hill, immediate entry. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Room with large verandah and bath, facing the Polo Ground; furnished or unfurnished. Write, "A.B.C.", "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—"Merville" 161, "Belvoir" 165 Wanchai Road. 5 roomed houses, view of harbour. Apply:—167 Wanchai Road.

TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shameson Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited.

The premises on Shameson Lot No. 36, now in the occupation of Messrs Purnell and Paget. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET.—2 roomed Office 2nd Floor No. 14 Pedder Street. For further particulars apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A large number of well-bred Canaries. Apply "CANARY" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—30 Foot Teak Wood Boat fitted with 10 H.P. Motor. Speed 6 to 7 knots. Apply "X.Y.Z." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

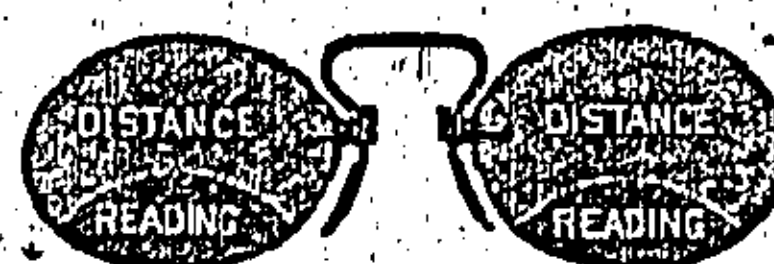
LOST.

\$10.00 REWARD.—Canton please note.—Lost, a small, grey, long-haired Terrier dog. Punct. Above reward will be paid for information leading to his recovery by Miss Massey, 6 Ross Terrace, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

N. LAZARUS



The Oldest Established Opticians in the Far East, with the most up-to-date Apparatus.



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THE ONLY BRITISH QUALIFIED OPTICIAN IN HONGKONG.

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1a D'AGUIAR STREET.

with and occupied a room on the fifth storey. About 1 o'clock in the morning, while opening the window, he appears to have lost his balance and fallen to the pavement 50ft. or 60ft. below. He was killed instantly. At the inquest Lady Furness, giving evidence, said that Sir Stephen often rose at night and smoked a cigarette. At 1.15 on Sunday morning he rose and lighted the candle. She went to the dressing room, and when she returned she found that his body was lying on the pavement beneath the window, which on going to bed she had left half-unfastened. It was a low casement window, and the day before she had thought how unsafe it was. Sir Stephen, she added, was the last man in the

world to think of injuring himself. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. Sir Stephen, who was born in 1872, was chairman of Furness, Withy, and Co., and other industrial undertakings.

THE BLUEBIRD IS COMING.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you

NOTICES.



The most popular Virginia Cigarette sold in the Colony. Price—70 cents a tin.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

ALL WEIGHTS IN

WOLSEY UNDERWEAR

British Made from British Wool by Irish Workers in the largest and most perfectly equipped underwear factories.—Every garment pure wool and guaranteed unshrinkable. Any garment proving otherwise replaced free.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.



"GAILL"

PORTABLE MOTORS.

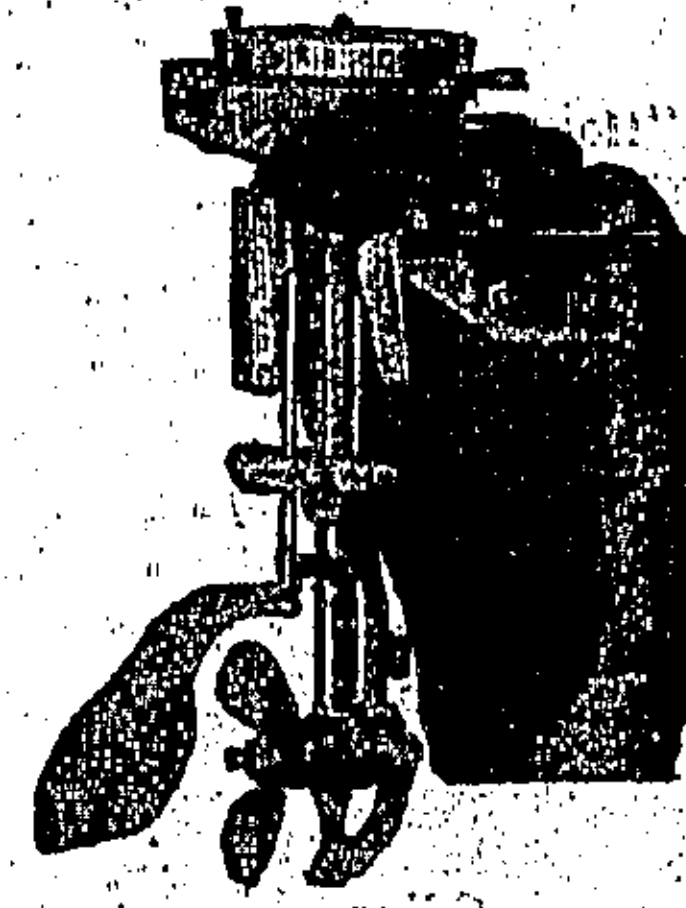
Shipments just to hand with the latest improvements. Many exclusive features not to be found in other portable Motors.

Let us give you a demonstration. Two Sizes:—2 3/4 h.p. & 3 1/2-5 h.p.

Batteries or Magnetos.

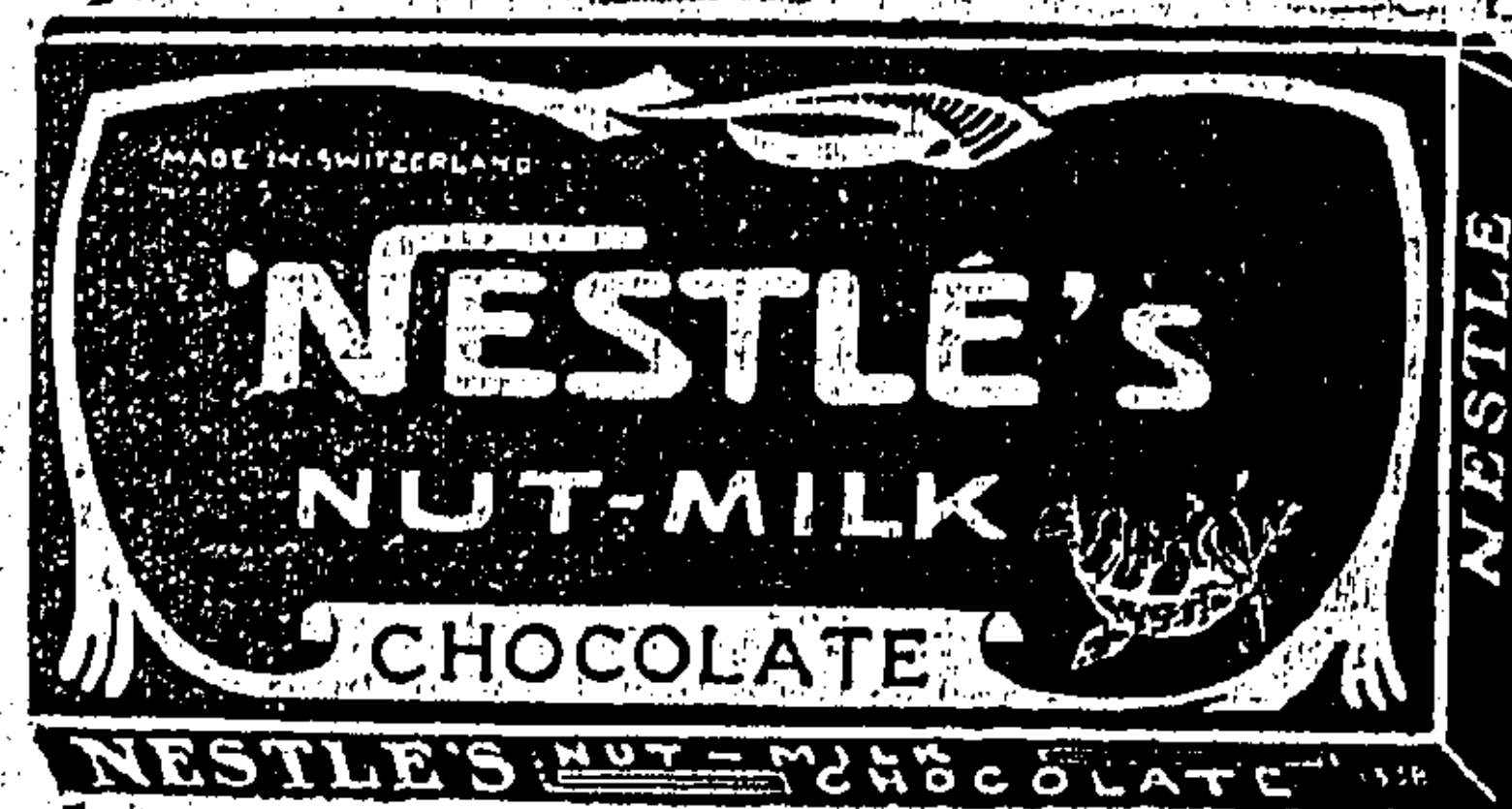
ALEX. ROSS & Co., 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. Telephone 27.

CANTON AGENTS, LONG YUEN Co., 34, SAP PAT PJ.



NESTLE'S NUT MILK CHOCOLATE.

A TASTY SWEETMEAT OF THE FIRST QUALITY, PURE, WHOLESOME & NOURISHING.



YOU CANNOT MISTAKE ITS DAINTY PACKING OF RED & GOLD. ON SALE AT ALL CONFECTIONERY STORES.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

IS THE DISPENSARY THAT IS ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.

CORNS! CORNS!! CORNS!!!

CALLICURA

THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS.

This preparation differs from, and entirely supersedes, all the advertised plasters and solvents. It gives immediate relief and effects a speedy cure. It is not a caustic, but a solvent of the decayed cuticle, and will effect a cure where all other applications have failed.

PRICE 60 CENTS PER BOTTLE

ROBT. PORTER & CO'S

CELEBRATED

BULL DOG
BRAND
LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS & SPLITS

Very light, extremely palatable & refreshing. Brewed from the finest ENGLISH malt and hops.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情例無非謹其專事聞要訪探大正言官宗報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1914.

LAWLESSNESS IN SOUTH CHINA.

Last week we reported that two Standard Oil employees had been robbed and wounded in Kwangsi Province. We have since been informed that such outrages are becoming more and more scarce in Kwangsi; that the local Government officials are waking up and dealing with pirates and other offenders with no light hand. But their increased activity is resulting, so we learn on good authority, in the pirates' fleeing into the next Province, Kwangtung, and there making themselves as big a nuisance as ever. A gentleman who has recently returned from a long trip through the interior informs us that parts of Kwangtung are literally overrun with pirates. Every night, he says, firing may be heard up and down the rivers, and travellers or the inhabitants of villages are constantly being attacked and robbed—often by men who own frankly that the law has driven them out of their own province of Kwangsi.

In commenting on the recent West River Floods, we took occasion to remark that, unless the relief of the sufferers was thorough and continuous, many hitherto respectable men would have no alternative but to turn their hands to robbery. This, we understand, has since proved to be the case; and so the original Kwangtung pirates have been re-inforced from two new sources. The result is that many of the ordinary trade routes are reported to be impassable, and coolies who are employed in carrying merchandise overland are frequently obliged to travel scores of miles out of their way, over trackless districts, in order to escape with their goods and, upon occasion, with their lives. In one small village in the Sun Ye district of Kwangtung, our informant tells us that the population has been wiped out by some of these marauders. They alleged that the villagers had laid information against them, and they avenged themselves by cutting off practically every head in the place. Outside Tien Pak a well-organised army of pirates was found—at least a thousand strong—armed apparently by trained men, and the whole well armed with modern weapons. Meanwhile the soldiers who had been sent down to deal with these gentlemen had calmly shut themselves up inside Tien Pak, point-blank—so we are told—refusing to take the chances of a fight.

Then what is the Provincial Government doing? We are not for a moment supposing that it is possible, on short notice, to stamp out a long-enduring evil like piracy in China; but we were given to understand, not so many months ago, that the Central Government had taken the matter in hand and that a scheme had been prepared for exterminating the offenders. If there be truth in the story that a moderately strong body of troops shut themselves up in a town rather than face the pirates, it is surely time that the Tutch hit upon some plan whereby these latter could be outnumbered, if there be no other way of bringing them to book. The Kwangtung army is a large one and the armed police is—or was—a very efficient body of men. President Yuan has shown that he can put down mutiny and riot and conspiracy with a strong hand; then why cannot he, through his officials, go one step farther and crush piracy? Where local Chinese troops are concerned there is always the evil of corruption or condonation to fear; therefore would it not be well to have soldiers imported from some other quarter to deal with the matter? We fancy that if some of the Northern regiments who put up such a good fight against the revolutionaries last year were sent down South, they might show the Cantonese a wrinkle or two that would be of permanent use.

Opium!

The question has many times been asked: Has China done away with the practice of opium-smoking? Chinese Government officials always reply with a glib affirmative, private citizens say "Yes" also, but speak with the tongue in the cheek, while European onlookers say frankly that the practice, if not as rife as ever, is still tolerably general. An Englishman who had occasion to make somewhat close observations on the subject informs us that very extensive use is being made of opium throughout the southern province, including Hainan. This opium, he says, is the French variety (Indian opium prepared in Paris considerably thinned out) which is exported for the use of Chinese in French territory. It has never paid any Chinese duty, for our informant showed some specimens to the Customs officials at Hoihow who said they had never seen any before and that Hoihow was officially clear of the drug.

\$6,700 per case.

Be that as it may, further up country it was found that the commodity was being sold freely by auction, as many as 140 cases at a time, the last being sold at \$8,700 per case. Apparently the opium is afterwards packed in tiny round tins which are retailed at 85 cents each. In a village inn twenty of such tins, empty, were found on the floor of an upper room. They were shown to the local Chinese magistrate, who promised that he would "see into it." All this should be of interest to Hongkong opium dealers who have been given to understand that China is now too virtuous to wish to have anything further to do with so iniquitous a matter as the opium traffic. One cannot blame the French officials; they have enough to do to preserve order in their own territory and, however assiduous they may be in preventing the smuggling of contraband goods from that territory, they cannot be in half a dozen places at once. Is not this a matter for the Chinese authorities to handle?

The Cigarette Habit.

In glancing through the most recently published Customs returns for the Northern ports of China we notice frequent evidences of the fact that the cigarette habit continues to grow apace. In several instances it is recorded that the importations of foreign cigarettes have remarkably increased, this being particularly so in the Treaty ports. To take a case in point, it is stated in the Tientsin report that, in spite of anti-cigarette societies, the cigarette appears to gain steadily in public favour; and during last year 300,000 mille more than in 1912 were landed there. We all know, of course, that cigarette-smoking is no new thing among the Chinese; they are taught to smoke almost from the time they are able to eat. But there is no doubt that in the Treaty ports in particular, where the Westernised Chinese "nut" is so much in evidence, the habit is spreading with consequences which are bound to tell on the young manhood of the country, especially when it is borne in mind that the commonest brands of the weed are mostly smoked.

Some Shady Tricks.

The *Liberte* of September 10 gives details of the fighting in north-east France obtained from a sergeant of a line regiment, twice promoted on the battlefield, whose father, four brothers and eighteen other members of his family are serving in the army. He said: "The Germans do the most harm by various ruses, which our impetuosity renders only too successful. For instance, they sound the French bugle call for 'charge' so that we are often caught in a deadly fire of mitrailleuses. Another time a force we were pressing hard suddenly retired, leaving a group of apparently French soldiers round a French flag who cried out 'Help!' We were charging to the rescue when we were met by a deadly fire from a concealed battery. At other times the calls of 'cease fire' or 'retire' cause us to abandon the attack, and enable the enemy to withdraw without loss from almost hopeless positions."

DAY BY DAY.

EVERYONE IS AS GOD MADE HIM, AND OFTEN TIMES A GREAT DEAL WORSE.—*Carverites.*

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 78; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 68; fine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 3 p.m.

Canadian Mail.—Closed to-day at 2 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 8.7-16d.

Deferred Telegrams.
The Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., announce that telegrams at deferred rates are now also allowed to France, Indo China and French equatorial Africa.

Auction Sale.
To-morrow, at 11 a.m., Mr. G. P. Lammert is selling valuable household furniture at 14, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Organ Recital.
The public is reminded of the organ recital to be given by Mr. J. W. White at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow night in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting.

At the Club pavilion last evening the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held. Mr. F. Maitland, President of the Club, was in the chair.

Moving the adoption of the report of the committee and accounts, Mr. Maitland said that while the balance was fairly satisfactory, it would have been more favourable had it not been for writing down the stock of the racquets court. Racquets had been a loss to the Club for many years, and with that drawback removed, conditions would be much better in future.

Major Robertson seconded, and the report and accounts were adopted.

On the motion of Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. Maitland was re-elected President. Returning thanks, Mr. Maitland remarked that it was now twenty years since he first joined the committee and during that time he did not think he had missed half a dozen committee meetings.

The committee for the coming year was elected as follows:—Messrs. Maitland (President), E. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, Major Robertson, A. R. Linton, T. H. King, Hon. Oland Severn, Capt. Matthews, R. P. Thurstfield and A. C. Hynes.

LATE COMPRADORE'S WILL.

Advice of the Court Sought.

The Chief Justice was asked for his advice, this morning, by the executors of the will of the late Yung Hing-ping, formerly compradore to the Chartered Bank. The action, which was a friendly one, was argued by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, for the executors, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. Eldon Potter for certain of the legatees.

Mr. Jenkin said that the testator died in September of last year, leaving a personal estate of \$680,000. The deceased had made special provision for an income for his wife and also for the first and second concubines, and, to the second, had left a further sum of \$10,000 on condition that any one of his seven sons who should agree to be adopted by the concubine in question should have his share augmented with the share of \$10,000 left to the second concubine. With regard to that money, his Lordship was asked to say what beneficial interest the second concubine had in that sum, if the adoption took place or if it did not, and two other questions following on the answer to the first were also to be asked. His submission was that the money was an absolute gift to the concubine.

His Lordship, after hearing argument, reserved judgment.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE ADVANCE CONTINUES EVERYWHERE.

The Czar's Forces Showing Increasing Activity.

The fighting in France and Belgium continues to go in favour of the Allies, who, according to the latest advices to hand, are making very appreciable progress at practically every point. It was good to read yesterday that the French troops had at length succeeded in forcing the enemy back over the frontier to the east of Nancy. There has been bitter fighting in this region for some weeks past. Again and again the Germans have made frantic attempts to dislodge the Frenchmen from their positions, but none of these has resulted favourably, and day after day the reports of the operations have been summed up in the phrase "no change." No doubt for very good reasons, the French have for some time past been content to merely hold their own here, but at length they have assumed the offensive, with the result that the enemy has now been forced over the border into Lorraine.

Threatening the Enemy's Centre.

Over on the opposite wing, in north-west France and just inside the Belgian border, the Allies are gradually creeping forward. The "eye-witness" story which we published last evening shows how well the British and French troops have co-operated here, particularly gratifying being the work of the British in making the enemy give up a big tract of country and in replying to the German general attack with a counter-stroke which evidently caused big gaps in the enemy's ranks, since no fewer than 1,100 dead were found in one trench alone. Inside the Belgian frontier the enemy is not only being held; he is being forced to give ground at more than one point. Here the advance of the British north of Ypres is worth noting, for quite a wedge is being driven in in this locality. With all the progress that is being recorded on the Left and Right Wings, the position of the Germans in the Centre becomes increasingly precarious. If this process is carried much further, the enemy must take men away from the Centre to reinforce the threatened wings, and with the Centre thus weakened there is a strong possibility of our advantage being pushed home all along the line.

The Offensive in East Prussia.

The statement contained in one of the wires that fighting has again begun on the East Prussian frontier indicates that the Russians are bent on making a big move against German territory. Since the Czar's troops were driven out of East Prussia some time back, we have heard nothing from this region, and it is now clear that this fresh resumption of hostilities means that fresh Russian troops have been brought into the field. This development, coupled with the Russian advance through Poland, is likely to be attended with serious consequences to the Germans, who are now being assailed at all points.

On the Way to Berlin.

Reuter put it very aptly yesterday in referring to the German story of the battle round Warsaw as being intended for "home consumption." Telegrams since to hand show that the Kaiser's forces are being driven far away from the city named. Following the occupation of Lowicz, the Russians have had no difficulty in taking Lodz in their onward march towards the German border. They are now only some 60 miles from the frontier at this point, while the fact that they are also advancing from Kutno, which is about 33 miles due north of Lodz, indicates that a considerable sweeping movement is being made towards German territory. As this develops, the Germans will find their hands getting fuller and fuller, and instincts of self-preservation may cause them to pay less attention to France and more to their own country in the early future.

THE ATTACK ON KIAUCHAU.

Demand for Capitulation.

A Peking despatch to the *Jiji* states that the foreign residents there have a report that, previous to the general attack on Tsingtau, the Japanese will send an envoy into the town to advise the garrison to surrender and to evacuate the fortifications within twenty-four hours. This will be their last chance.

The Situation at Chefoo.
From the time the Japanese troops landed at Lung-kon, says a Chefoo despatch to the *Jiji*, there was a good deal of ill-feeling among the Chinese, mostly due to the circulation of fictions by persons ill-disposed towards Japan charging the Japanese troops with all sorts of misconduct. The local Chinese Press published anti-Japanese articles until the local Chinese were so stirred up that they were ready to believe anything. Threatening letters were received by the *Chefoo Nippo*, the local Japanese newspaper. The Chinese authorities, however, having investigated the charges made and found them baseless, have issued notices proclaiming the fact, and also promising condign punishment to anybody convicted of spreading baseless rumours. Things have now quieted down.

The Neutrality Question.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 8th instant, says a *Jiji* message, discusses the neutrality question about which so many German protests have been made. After first referring to the outrageous violation of Belgium's neutrality by armed force, the Peking paper says that the entry of a neutral zone in Shantung by Japan is altogether a different case. I, dead, whatever blame there is is rather on China than on Japan for it was a violation of the neutrality which she had declared when China allowed German soldiers, after the outbreak of hostilities, to pass from Peking and Tientsin to Tsingtau.

The Protest Bureau at Work.

A Peking despatch to the *Asahi* states that the Chinese Government submitted a protest to the Japanese Minister on Tuesday against the arrival of the Japanese troops at Tsingtau, near Wei-cheng, demanding their withdrawal. The Chinese authorities declare that they will continue to protest at each stage of the Japanese advance, but no great importance is attached to this statement, as the protests are believed to be merely for the preservation of a correct attitude towards Germany.

The German Balloon.

Two reports have been received concerning the German captive balloon which broke from its moorings on the 7th instant, one saying that it had drifted south, and that two destroyers were following its course, and the other saying that it had gone north-east. The Navy Department report does not say what direction it took, only that it disappeared in a gale of wind at sunset, and that it appeared to carry no car.

Germans Released at Wei-cheng.

A Tientsin despatch to the *Jiji* states that five Germans who had been detained at Wei-cheng by the Japanese troops have been released after three days. One of them was a correspondent and the others were railway employees.

German Gunboats Silenced.

A Tientsin despatch to the *Jiji* states that, according to news reaching the Chinese authorities, there are two hastily constructed forts at Si-peng. Three German gun-boats have been assisting the German heavy artillery in shelling the Japanese position. The Japanese siege guns, however, inflicted fatal damage to the gun-boats.

German Position Taken.

The enemy's fire having slackened, the Japanese infantry made several attacks and at last succeeded in carrying the German position. In this fighting the fire from the German gunboats first troubled the Japanese, but they were eventually silenced.

Bombardment of Tientsin.

An Admiralty report issued in Tokyo states that early on the morning of the 10th instant a hostile aeroplane attacked with bombs the Japanese engaged in the removal of floating mines.

FOOTBALL IN HONGKONG.

Arranging for the Coming Season.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football Association was held last evening, when Mr. F. Brown, vice-president, was in the chair.

The secretary, Mr. F.W. Eager, pointed out that they met under unique conditions. Last year the Association met with success, some 30 clubs being registered, but this year everything was unsettled. They wanted, if possible, to secure a match worth watching on every Saturday.

The Chairman said the proposition was that they should go on as before. The teams would be weaker, of course, but the alternative was to suspend operations throughout the season. For himself, he would like to see a good match every Saturday.

Mr. A. P. Storrie was of the opinion that they should run a League. There was not a player doing Volunteer "piddling" who would not be able somehow to get his game in.

It was found that the following teams were available:—

United Services League, Div. I.—R. A. Staff and Departments, Navy, Volunteers, and Police.

Hongkong Football League Div. I.—R. A. Staff and Departments, Navy, Police, Hongkong F. C.

Div. II.—University, Moslems, Confucian Society, St. Joseph's, Chinese Y.M.C.A., Boys' Own Club, Victoria Rovers and also two other Chinese teams.

It was decided to subscribe \$100 to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

The Japanese suffered no damage.

Immediately Lieutenants Yamada and Oaki boarded an aeroplane and flew over Tsingtau. After dropping bombs at several places they safely returned to their base.

Another official report says that at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 10th two warships of the second Squadron briskly bombarded the Tientsin forts, which have been firing on the Japanese military positions, and silenced them.

While the bombardment was proceeding the forts at the Hui-chuan point fired on the Japanese warships, but the latter sustained no damage.

Japanese Artillery Engages Warships.

A War Office report states that on the 9th instant an enemy gunboat and destroyer bombarded the Japanese who were engaged in work at the north of Si-feng. A battery of Japanese heavy artillery fired on the warships, which were obliged to retire out of range.

Railway Traffic Resumed.

On the morning of the 11th instant a trial run over the repaired track of the Shantung Railway between Tientsin and Chang-tien was successfully carried out. Traffic to points beyond Chang-tien will be resumed as soon as the necessary repairs are completed.

Mines Saved from Destruction.

When the Germans evacuated the Pooshan colliery and the iron mine at Ktlien-Chin, they placed explosives in the mines with the object of blowing them up. The explosives, however, failed to go off, owing to defective setting, and the mines have been saved from destruction.

Japanese Lieutenant Killed.

A War Office report states that the enemy still continues to fire on the Japanese position. Lieutenant Arao and his interpreter, while performing certain duty on the 9th instant, were killed by the enemy's fire.

Further investigations made show that the rolling stock on the Shantung Railway taken charge of by the Japanese consists of 37 locomotives and 972 passenger cars and goods trucks.

Issue of Military Notes.

The Finance Department recently issued military notes to the amount of ¥1,000,000 in denominations of 10, 20 and 50 sen and ¥1 and ¥5 for the use of the Japanese army sent to attack Tientsin. This amount is considered insufficient, and another million yen will be issued in a few days. These notes will be exchanged for silver at the branch offices of the "Specie Bank" at Dairen, Chefoo and other places in China.

WAR ITEMS.

War Trade.

Washington, September 1.—Chairman Flood, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was authorized to-day by the committee to confer with the Secretary of State on the advisability of the State Department defining the rights of American manufacturers of war munitions and issuing a statement on the subject.

Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, said he had received telegrams from Germans protesting against American manufacturers being permitted to make shipments to the allies. It has been reported that a concern at Ardmore, near Philadelphia, is executing a contract to furnish the British Government with one thousand armed automobiles, to be shipped by the way of Canada, and that other firms are shipping arms by the same route. Bartholdt admitted that Germany has the same right to purchase, but not the same facilities for transportation.

Rights of Russian Jews.
Mr. Israel Zangwill, president of the Jewish Territorial Organization, has asked the British Foreign Office to authorize him to say that England looked with sympathy on the cause of Jewish emancipation in Russia, and has received from Sir Edward Grey the assurance that he is very fully aware of the importance of the subject and will neglect no opportunity of encouraging the reform in question.

From the "Times" of 1814.
Brussels, September 3.—"The Hanoverian troops which continue to arrive march to Tournay, Courtray, Menin, Ypres, Furnes, and Nieuport; all these places will have numerous English and Hanoverian garrisons. Bruges and Ostend will be garrisoned by English only; Ghent by one English and two Hanoverian regiments. The 2nd Belgian infantry, and the chassours of Prince Ernest Aremberg, remain in Flanders till they are completely organized. The fourth regiment leaves Tournay, and marches to Mons, where a battalion of chassours will be incorporated with it. The regiment now at Namur goes to Hasselt, and the 1st regiment is to leave Brussels. The Belgian regiments are to consist each of three battalions of 1,050 men, including the officers. As soon as the present regiments are complete, new ones are to be formed. The regulations for the cavalry and artillery are not settled. All our national troops remain on the war establishment."

A Useful Gift for Soldiers.
Lord Kitchener has accepted the offer of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company of 50,000 tins of vaseline for the use of soldiers suffering from lacerated and sore feet. The "Cres" Company, 19, St. Bride-street, E.C., have also offered to provide regiments with supplies of their remedy on the application of an officer.

The King's Example.
With reference to Lord Kitchener's appeal to provide homes for wives, families, and dependents of soldiers at the front, the Press Bureau announces that the King has placed Upper Lodge, Bushy Park, at the disposal of the Secretary of State for War to accommodate some of the soldiers' wives and families. The lodge is a large residence, which had been lent by his Majesty to the late Lady Alfred Paget. Queen Alexandra has also intimated her intention to place a house at the seaside at the disposal of Lord Kitchener for the same purpose.

No Contested Elections

During War.

Death has caused four Parliamentary vacancies since the outbreak of the war: in Londonderry, East Galway, Bolton, and Hartlepool. The parties have agreed that there shall be no contested by-elections during the continuance of the war. The constituencies in which vacancies occur will not be temporarily disfranchised by the withholding of writs. The nominees of the party which held the seat at the outbreak of the war will be allowed in every case an unopposed return.—Times.

Turkish Accusations Stir U. S. Officials.

Washington, September 8.—Charges by Rustom Bey, Turkish Ambassador to the United States, that Great Britain is creating trouble in Turkey in order to involve the United States, stirred the State Department and British Embassy to-day, but all officials were cautious in commenting on the situation. The controversy was followed by a call by the British Ambassador to the State Department while the Turkish Ambassador later visited the Navy Department to declare that there was no need to send American warships to Turkey. The British Ambassador declined to comment on the charges from the Turkish Embassy. He intimated that he would follow diplomatic etiquette, which forbids one Ambassador to comment on the statements of another. The indirect slap at the United States included in the Turkish Ambassador's comment on the course of this country in the Philippines and his reference to negro lynchings would ordinarily result in an immediate request for the Ambassador's recall. In view of the critical situation in Europe it is expected that the incident will be overlooked.

M. Delcasse's Son Wounded.
A despatch from Amsterdam, says the *Cologne Gazette* states that the son of the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, has been wounded and is in a hospital at Dinslaken, near Metz. Prince Frederick of Hesse, eldest son of Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse and Princess Margaret, sister of the German Emperor, previously reported wounded, was shot in the breast, according to this statement.

American cattle-corn in Brussels.

According to a letter from Brussels, published in the *Courant* (Rotterdam), German officers going to market in that city to buy cattle recently found that the American Minister there had cornered the entire stock. Later arrangements were made by which the Germans could buy one carcass out of four.

German Losses at Antwerp.
The German losses in the attack on Antwerp are estimated at 45,000 killed and wounded, says a San Francisco telegram.

French's Contemptible Little Army.

The *Times* of October 2 quotes from a trustworthy source the text of the German Emperor's order of September 19: "It is my royal and imperial command that you concentrate your energies for the immediate present upon one single purpose: that is, you address all your skill and all the valour of my soldiers to exterminate the treacherous English and walk over General French's contemptible little army."

German Waste of Men.

"The Germans sacrifice men in an appalling fashion for the sake of making an impression," writes a British soldier to a friend. "One British position, dominated by a German battery, clearly could not be held long, yet the German infantry attacked it in a long, never ending stream, and our rifle fire tore hideous gaps in their ranks. The Red Cross men afterwards picked up, at that position alone, 1,600 German dead and wounded, whereas the British lost only twenty men there. We are wondering how long the Germans can keep up this sort of thing."

In Hamburg.

An Australian who reached London at the beginning of September from Hamburg, via Amsterdam, states there are 1,000 British subjects in Hamburg, without counting the crews of 55 ships. The British have full liberty, and are treated as ordinary inhabitants by the shopkeepers if they have money, but none are allowed employment. Many are glad to receive one or two marks daily from the relief fund. Hamburg is a cosmopolitan city, and more latitude is allowed there than elsewhere. The feeling against the British is very bitter, but the Germans are anxious not to offend the Americans, so the British sometimes escape detection. There is complete ignorance in Hamburg regarding the war. No casualty lists are published.

Russians Pass Through Britain.

A New York estate agent writing from London to friends in America said:—Over 15,000

WAR AND SUN LIFE POLICIES.

In view of the present European war, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada takes this opportunity of informing its actual and intending policy holders as to its position with regard to policies now in force or to be issued while present conditions obtain.

It has long been the practice of this Company to issue, as far as is compatible with sound business, world-wide and war-proof policies.

It is obvious, however, that such a course is not always advisable. A person living or expecting to live in an unhealthy climate, or engaged or likely to be engaged in a hazardous occupation, at the time of the issue of the policy, cannot be taken on the same terms as one presenting the ordinary degree of risk. This would be neither business-like nor strictly equitable towards other policy holders. Therefore the Company charges heavier premiums in such cases to cover the extra hazards. But once anyone receives a contract at ordinary rates, without special conditions, he may go anywhere and follow any occupation without in the least degree impairing his policy. He may even engage in warfare. Therefore, Sun Life policies really are, as we said above, world-wide and war-proof.

Russians (Cossacks with their horses) having been brought from Archangel, Russia, through Scotland and England, were transported across the Channel to France and Belgium, and yet not a word about it in any English paper. In the early morning of August 29 a Zeppelin airship came within thirty-two miles of London and then turned and sailed back across the English Channel.

The German 16-inch guns.
A soldier present at the capture of the French fort of Manonville, near Lunenburg, describes in a German newspaper the work of the new 16-inch siege guns. These guns, he said, were placed two miles from the fort where the gunners were unable to see their target. They obtained the range and direction from a captive balloon. The gun is described as being very long and of tremendous weight, and its position when fired is almost upright. The shell is fired by a charge weighing 50 kilos and the noise and concussion are terrific. The shock almost knocks down all who are near.

The H.A.L.s.s. Bethania.
The Hamburg-American Line steamer Bethania was captured by a British cruiser on September 10 when she was two days out from Charleston. The prize, which was taken to Kingston, Jamaica, had aboard 600 tons of coal and a six months' supply of provisions for the German cruisers Dresden and Karlsruhe. The Bethania had been equipped as an auxiliary cruiser, but threw her armament overboard on sighting her pursuer. The crew was composed of 500 reservists. They were placed in various detention camps in Jamaica. The Admiralty reports that most of the prisoners aboard the Bethania were from the crew of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The men escaped in a collier when the liner was sunk by a British cruiser.

Poor War Correspondents!

The correspondent of the *Journal* in Belgium declares he has been informed by several German officers that the German Emperor has given general orders to the German armies to shoot without trial all war correspondents who are captured.

Cinematographing the Grey Devils.

London, September 15.—How twenty-six British Fusiliers routed 3,500 Germans is described in a letter written by a Belgian soldier. He says that after the evacuation at Mons, the Fusiliers were entrenched in a farm overlooking the village of Quaregnon. They placed machine-guns behind the holes in the farm door and one of them shouted: "We are going to cinematograph the grey devils." When the Germans appeared the Fusiliers started turning the handles of the guns and the Germans dropped like tin soldiers. When the survivors rushed the farm they found that the defenders had disappeared, leaving the machine-guns out of order.

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HOW GERMANY INSPIRED THE WAR.

Plot of Austrian Note to Serbia

"A few days' delay might in all probability have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities of history." This is the measured verdict of Sir Maurice de Bunsen, late British Ambassador in Vienna, in his despatch, issued on Germany's precipitate action in sending ultimatums to St. Petersburg (Petrograd) and Paris while the Austro-Russian conversations were yet continuing.

He says that the delivery at Belgrade on July 23 of the Austrian Note to Serbia (demanding reparation for the murder of the Austrian heir at Sarajevo) was preceded by a period of absolute silence at the Ballplatz (Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office). "Except Herr von Tschirschky (the German Ambassador), who must have been aware of the tenor, if not the actual words, of the Note, none of my colleagues was allowed to see through the veil."

The Ambassador emphasises the fact that Serbia was neither desired nor expected to accept the Note, and also the popularity of the war, the cause of Austria being held to be so just that it seemed to her people inconceivable that any country should place herself in the path.

With regard to the German Government's claim that it persevered to the end to support at Vienna Sir Edward Grey's successive proposals in the interest of peace, Sir Maurice de Bunsen points out that the German Ambassador abstained from inviting his co-operation or that of the French and Russian Ambassadors in carrying out his instructions to that effect.

After first refusing to furnish the Austrian Ambassador at Petrograd with full powers to continue the Austro-Russian conversations, Count Berchtold, on July 30, though Russia had in the meantime partially mobilised against Austria, gave his consent to the continuance of the Petrograd conversations. From then onwards the tension between Russia and Germany was much greater than between Russia and Austria.

Conversations Cut Short.

Between Russia and Austria an arrangement seemed almost in sight. "Unfortunately these conversations at St. Petersburg and Vienna were cut short by the transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia. Germany intervened on July 31 by means of her double ultimatums to St. Petersburg and Paris. The ultimatums were of a kind to which only one answer is possible, and Germany declared war on Russia on August 1 and on France on August 3. A few days' delay might in all probability have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities of history."

Regarding the British declaration of war on Germany, the Ambassador says that few details of the great events of those days transpired, and that the declaration of Italian neutrality was bitterly felt in Vienna but scarcely mentioned in the newspapers. Count Berchtold received the Ambassador's

RECEIVING ORDER MADE.

Sitting in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, delivered his decision in re the Kwan Yick and Kwan Mow Firms, in which matter an application had been made at the last sitting of the Bankruptcy Court, for a receiving order. His Lordship said he had no option but to grant a receiving order. He further granted a certificate for counsel, on the application of Mr. F. O. Jenkin, who, instructed by Mr. C. F. Mason, appeared for the petitioning creditors.

request for his passports "with the courtesy which never leaves him," and deplored the unhappy complications which were drawing such good friends as Austria and England into war.

When Germany Mobilised.
Curiously coincident with the disclosures of this enlightening despatch is a Reuters message from Paris stating that among the papers found on a captured German general was a service letter disciplining him for not immediately answering an order for mobilisation dated July 10.

This mobilisation order was issued, therefore, twelve days after the assassination of the Archduke, and thirteen days before the Austrian Note to Serbia—during the period of mystery which the late British Minister in Vienna describes, the period when the Note to Serbia, which was never intended for acceptance, was being prepared.

AUCTIONS.

By order of the Mortgagees. Mr. Geo. F. Lammert has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November, 1914 at 3 p.m. at his sales room Dudley Street Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section A of Marine Lot No. 118 and The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 118 together with the messuages thereon respectively known as Nos. 54 and 55 Praya East and Nos. 52 and 53 Praya East. Term 999 years. Annual Crown rent \$18.32 and \$51.32 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to Mr. GEO. F. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

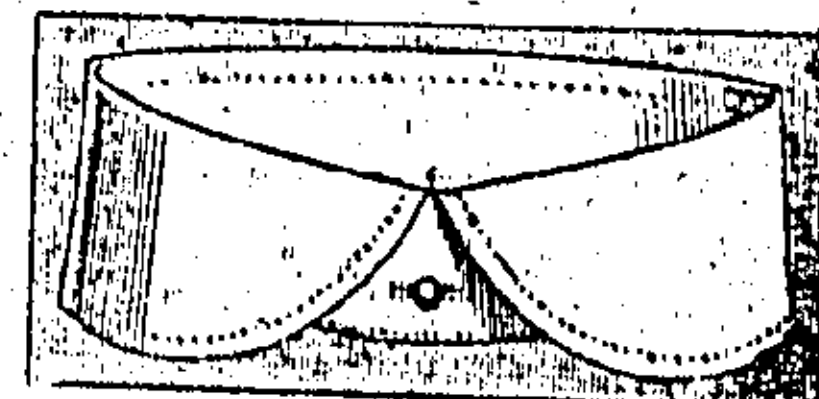
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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama. Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 (TUES., 3rd Nov. at noon.) Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 (TUES., 17th Nov. at noon.)

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane. Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000 (FRI., 20th Nov. at noon.)

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon. Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500 (SATUR., 7th Nov.)

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo. Jinsen Maru Capt. Torada T. 5,000 (THURSDAY, 29th Oct.)

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama. Inaba Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 12,500 (SUNDAY, 1st Nov. at 5 p.m.)

S'hai and Kobe. Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500 (FRIDAY, 6th Nov.)

Kobe & Yokohama. Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000 (TUES., 10th Nov. at 11 a.m.)

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Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suva	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
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W'WEI & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	10th Nov. at 4 p.m.

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SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaoxing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Agents.

Hongkong 29th Oct., 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

The S.S. Tambov, 4,441 R.T., Commander Alexiev, is expected to arrive here on or about the 11th November and expected to sail to Vladivostok via Japan on or about the 16th November.

This steamer has good passenger accommodation.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1914.

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjibodas.....	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tjimanoeck.....	JAVA	1st half Nov.	S'HAU	1st half Nov.
Tjikembang.....	S'HAU	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tjipanas.....	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tjilatjap.....	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tjikini.....	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	S'HAU	2nd half Nov.
Tjililong.....	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tjiloroem.....	JAVA	1st half Dec.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'aki, Sat., 14th Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Chiyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA

CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wed., 2nd December.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams		15th Nov., 10 a.m.
St. Albans	21st Nov.	18th Dec., "
Eastern	12th Dec.	8th Jan., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 30th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 3rd Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 6th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 1st Nov. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 4th Nov. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

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LOG BOOK.

Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders, held at Liverpool, Mr. W. E. Willink, chairman, referred to the reduction of the terminable loans by £10,000 as another step in the right direction, following those taken last year. The Board, he said, decided as soon as they could to wipe out the whole of these loans and so strengthen the financial position of the Company. Subsidences and special expenditure, account showed a credit balance of £4,309, a figure which might seem to be excessive. In view, however, of the new lock at Poolstock, on the Leigh branch, the Board was of opinion that this account should be kept in good credit. On revenue account the results of the half-year's working were not particularly good. The losses in receipts, almost entirely in freights, in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, were £4,655. There had been, however, a saving in expenditure of £2,454, the net decrease being thus £2,201. The Burnley loom-makers' strike, which lasted from October, 1913, to April last, caused a loss in freight revenue of over £1,000. With regard to workmen's compensation, as to which the directors had decided to take their own risks, except in some isolated cases, a material amount was being saved annually. The intention was to accumulate a fund, and when this was of adequate size it would be possible to reduce the half-yearly contributions. The shareholders would not be surprised to hear that the prospects for the current half year were not good. There was very little doubt that when they came to the next half-yearly meeting they would have a sad tale to tell. The shareholders might rely on it, however, that the directors would do all in their power to carry on the business in a satisfactory manner.

The Case of the Hanametal.

We (the N. O. Daily News) understand that the hearing of the case in connection with the capture of the str. Hanametal will come before the Prize Court at Hongkong early in November.

The Hanametal, flying the American flag, but commanded by Captain Hannig, supported by other German officers, left Shanghai for Tsingtau shortly before the blockade of that port by the Japanese fleet, and on her voyage north was stopped by one British man-of-war and, after examination of her papers, allowed to proceed on her voyage, but was later captured by H.M.S. Triumph and taken to Weihaiwei, from which port she was conveyed to Hongkong by the Mekong, as a prize of war.

We understand that the British Government does not allege that there was any contraband of war on board the Hanametal, when captured, but that she was commanded and officered by Germans.

Prior to the outbreak of war, Capt. Lennox, well known and popular on the China coast, was in command of the Hanametal, but after her seizure by the German authorities in Tsingtau, had to remain in that port, together with his officers, who were supplanted temporarily by officers of German nationality. Mr. S. Feasenden, who is acting as Counsel for Mr. Wm. Katz, owner of the Hanametal, and Capt. Lennox returned to Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday by the P.M.S. Siberia.

Approaches to Sandakan.

An uncharted shoal has been discovered in Latitude 6 degrees 02' N. Longitude 118 degrees 10' E., length about 3 cables in an east and west direction and width about 1 cable north and south from above position, least depth of water 3 fathoms, low water ordinary spring. Position of shoal on chart may be seen at the Hongkong Harbour Office.

Submarine Signal Buoy.

Notice is given that the submarine bell operated on Nojima-zaki submarine signal buoy, off Nojima-zaki Lighthouse, Province of Awa, will not be tolled for the present. Further notice will be given after the bell has been re-rung.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Finton Haddock, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDRA CAPE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	Fooksang*	Fri., 30th Oct. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat., 31st Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taksang†	Thur., 5th Nov. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 7th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing," "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMeward.

For	Steamers.	Date of Departure.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	4th Nov.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND VIA HONOLULU	Glenroy	24th Nov.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
 Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"
 Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

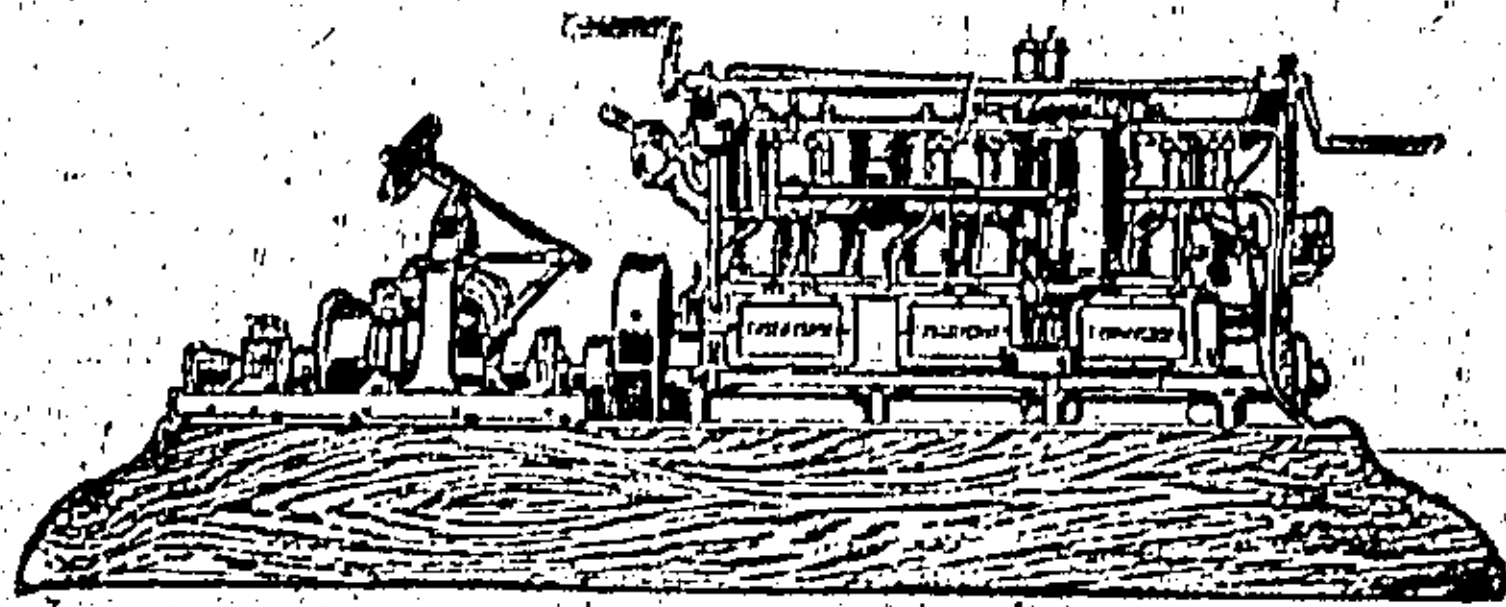
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CABLES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets etc.

AGENTS for:

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
 150 H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
 B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
 MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS/LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports London	Chili	M. M.	3, Nov.
Marseilles via Ports London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.
Marseilles via Ports London	Atauta M.	N. Y. K.	4, Nov.
Marseilles via Ports London	Nankin	P. & O.	6, Nov.
Marseilles via Ports London	Phemius	B. & S.	7, Nov.
Marseilles via Ports London	Achilles	B. & S.	20, Nov.
Marseilles via Ports London	Nellore	P. & O.	25, Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via B.C. S'le via S'hai &c.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	3, Nov.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	3, Nov.
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Fillans	J. M. Co.	6, Nov.
Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, etc.	Cyclops	B. & S.	9, Nov.
San Francisco & San Pedro &c.	Hazel Dollar	R. D. Co.	10, Nov.
Ytorla, B.C. & T'mavia S'hai &c.	Panama M.	O. S. K.	11, Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
South America Line	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	3, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Adenham	G. L. Co.	10, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitaichi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	30, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	30, Oct.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	31, Oct.
Sapora, Pang, & C'outia	Salamis	B. L. L.	31, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Ynaba M.	N. Y. K.	1, Nov.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	1, Nov.
Shanghai	Liangchow	B. & S.	1, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	3, Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	3, Nov.
Shanghai	Taksang	J. M. Co.	5, Nov.
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	6, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	6, Nov.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	7, Nov.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	10, Nov.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	16, Nov.
Vladivostok via Japan	Tambov	R. V. F.	16, Nov.
Shanghai via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	18, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	19, Nov.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Java	Tijkembang	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjipanna	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

The s.s. "ATHOLL."

29th October.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. MANOHURIA will be despatched from this port at 1 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 3, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Honolulu.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

CONSIGNEES

COMPAGNIE DES MES-SAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

s.s. "ATLANTIQUE"

Consignees of Cargo in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 30th inst. at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 3rd Nov. 1914 or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 30th instant at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS.

Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1,937, Finlayson, 16th Oct.—Manila, 13th October, Gen.—B. & S.	Wada Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,894, Asay, 26th inst.—Kobe, 23rd inst. Gen.—O. S. K.
Salamis, Br. s.s. 1,403, F.A. Gardner, 20th inst.—Singapore, 13th inst. Gen.—B. L.	Torridge, Br. s.s. 2,295, Carter, 26th inst.—Singapore, 19th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.
Tacora Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,830, J. Hamada, 21st inst.—Manila, 18th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,183, G. H. Tough, 27th inst.—Manila, 24th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Walshing, Br. s.s. W. Hetherington, 25th inst.—Bangkok, 17th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.	Atholl, Br. s.s. 3,031, S. S. S. 26th inst.—Yokohama, Ballast—D. & Co.
Selun, Norw. s.s. 865, D. Hovbrønder, 25th inst.—Bangkok, 17th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.	Kaikong, Br. s.s. 897, H. Mathias, 27th inst.—Hollow, 26th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1,350, Fraser, 26th inst.—Singapore, 22nd inst. Rice—O. S. K.	Daiten Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,355, W. Nakagawa, 27th inst.—Dairen, 21st Oct. Gen.—M. B. E.
Hongkong, Br. s.s. 742, A. Marquerite, 26th inst.—Haiphong, 24th inst. Rice—A. R. Marty.	Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 900, K. Murakami, 28th inst.—Swatow, 27th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.
Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1,987, L. H. Mitchell, 25th inst.—Singapore, 18th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Kaho, Chi. s.s. 981, Hicok, 27th Oct.—Salon, 22nd Oct. Rice—Chinese.
Aki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,002, I. Noma, 25th inst.—Shanghai, 22nd inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.	Manchuria, Am. s.s. 870, A. Dixon, 27th inst.—San Francisco, Gen.—F. M. S. Co.
	Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,863, A. E. Hodgins, 28th inst.—Swatow, 27th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.
	Foochow, Br. s.s. 1,223, J. R. Owen, 28th Oct.—Newchwang, 21st Oct. Gen.—B. & S.
	Tokai Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,933, 28th inst.—Miki, 22nd inst. Gen.—M. B. K.
	Jinsen Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,347, I. Terada, 28th Oct.—Moji, 22nd Oct. Gen.—N. Y. K.

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"SAINT FILLANS"

will be despatched as above on 5th November.

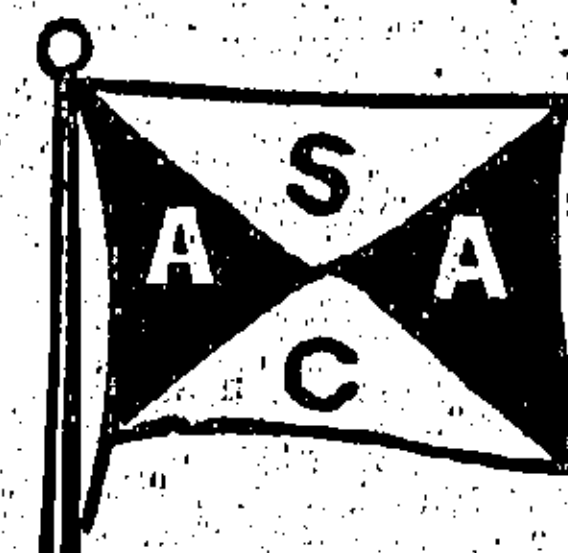
For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

General Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

For freight or information apply to

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Agents.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILING HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN PEDRO (LOS ANGELES)

S.S. "HAZEL DOLLAR"

Captain M. Ridley, on or about November 10th.

For Freight Rates and space apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,

3, Queen's Building, V. M. SMITH, Manager.

Tel. 792.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	65' top 170' bottom	35'	7' 6"	1' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	110'	74'	15' 6"	7' 6"	1' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	120'	80'	15'	7' 6"	1' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	120'	80'	15'	7' 6"	1' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	120'	80'	15'	7' 6"	1' 6"
TAIKOOTSUI					
Consolidated Dock	400'	35'	30'	7' 6"	1' 6"
ABERDEEN					
How Dock	410'	84'	15'	7' 6"	1' 6"
Lamont Dock	310'	84'	15'	7' 6"	1' 6"

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER & Co., M.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS Telephone No. 30, Hongkong

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS SURROUND AND DECIMATE A DIVISION.

20 GUNS AND BIG STORES SEIZED.

[Router's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Oct. 28, 7.15 p.m.

The Paris communique continues that the Russians north-east of Rava have inflicted severe losses on the enemy. There has been heavy fighting in the forests between Kozienice and Radom.

The Russians advancing south of Sambor surrounded the thirty-eighth division of Honved with details of the Landsturm in the deep valley of Poddub and completely decimated them, capturing twenty guns and quantities of stores.

The enemy's partial attempts at taking the offensive have failed.

ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

Does the Government want Volunteer Engineers?

A crowded meeting was held yesterday evening at the Engineers' Institute for the purpose of discussing the advisability of qualified engineers offering their services to the Government as Volunteer Reserves. The chair was taken by Engineer Commander Roope, B.N., who was supported by Major Russell, Major Macdonald and Mr. Richardson.

In opening the discussion, Commander Roope said that the meeting had been called at the request of Professor Smith who, in common with others, was anxious to know in what way engineers could best serve the Government just now. It had been said that there were not enough men in the regular Engineer Volunteer corps to look after the search-lights. There were many men in the Colony well able to do such work, and the more men who volunteered the less work there would be for all to do. He would, however, remark that if members of the Institute took up this duty, it must be regarded seriously. Having once volunteered, they must bear in mind that their military duties would have to take precedence of all others.

Major Macdonald said he was not yet quite clear as to what the members proposed to do, and would rather hear first what Mr. Smith had to say. In his opinion, the surest way to help the Government was by joining an Engineer Company.

Professor Smith replied that Major Macdonald had crystallised the matter by saying that it would be best to join some existing Company. The Volunteer Engineers were complaining that they were having a hard time, and why should not someone else come along and bear a share? But the point about outsiders offering their assistance was that, if a man was told off for a night-shift from 12 to 6, he was not equal to his ordinary duties the next day, and it was therefore necessary to ask his employer: "Can I be relieved of some of my duties?" Before they went any farther with their project, everyone should understand what the nature of his military duties would be, and whether or not these would clash with his ordinary business.

Captain Carter agreed that Volunteer duties would have to come first. But would the military authorities bind themselves to accepting men on the mere understanding that they only worked on two nights a week? Such an idea was opposed to the army system. Some of the Volunteers thought they were doing too much; others that they were not doing enough. It was desirable that someone should

THE ATTACK ON TSINGTAU.

Queen's College Boys in the Ranks.

Verily the Japanese are a polite race. We hear that a message has been received by the authorities at Queen's College from V. Mitsue (Class 1c) saying that he is fighting in the ranks of the Allied Army before Tsingtau and requesting leave of absence from his class "until the fall of that fortress." It seems that Akira Ueda B.B.B., a distinguished athlete of Queen's College, is also fighting on the same side. We hope that both will return safely to their studies.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued by Major Wakeman to-day state:—

With reference to musketry training in Camp, it is pointed out that, provided men attend all the parades required to be attended by their Group, it will not be necessary for them to remain in camp every night, or on any night if they can arrange to attend the necessary parades during the day.

Parades on Thursday, the 29th inst., and for Officers and N.C. Os. on Friday, the 30th inst., as ordered.

No Sale.

The property which was to be sold by auction at the sales room of Mr. G. P. Lammert, this afternoon, was withdrawn.

give them a lead by definitely outlining what was required.

Major Russell then gave a general idea of the work in question. He said that the men were now getting used to what at first seemed a tax. As regards numbers, hitherto the Engineer Volunteers had only just been able to keep matters going. More men were now offering their services, however, and six fresh recruits were already under instruction. The difficulty was that so often employers of Volunteers were asking for "time off" for their men. He was far from wishing to throw cold water on useful suggestions, but it must be clearly understood that men who volunteered must be prepared to work whenever they were needed.

After further discussion, it was proposed by Professor Smith and seconded by Mr. Jack that a list of members willing to volunteer on the lines laid down by the Government be sent down by the Government circular on the subject—the sent to the authorities. This resolution was carried unanimously.

ORGAN RECITAL.

The following is the programme of the organ recital to be given by Mr. J. W. White, deputy Cathedral organist, in St. John's Cathedral to-morrow evening, in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund:—"Choral and Menuet Gothique," from Suite Gothique, Beethoven; Anthem "Crossing the Bar," Barnby; "Prelude and Fugue in C minor," Bach; solo, "Sound an Alarm," Handel, Mr. R. Brown; Hymn No. 290.

"Choral prelude on 'old 104th' Hymn No. 167," Parry; Anthem, "Cast thy burden," Mendelssohn; (a) "Slumber Song," Nevin-Goss; (b) Andantino, in D flat, Lamare; Solo and Chorus, "Land of Hope and Glory," Elgar, Mrs. Goldsmith; Variations on the National Anthem, Rink.

The anthems will be sung by the following members of the choir:—Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Young, Miss White, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Mr. F.A. Bide, Mr. R. Brown, and Mr. J.A.E. Bullock.

SACK OF TERMONDE.

Germans Dance by Light of Burning Town.

Antwerp, September 18.

The Germans terminated their last visit to Termonde yesterday at seven o'clock, taking with them five damaged guns which the Belgians had hoped to capture. This morning our troops again hold the town.

Uhlans were seen several times in close proximity. One officer was brought down. In his breast pocket was found a letter addressed to his wife, written in pencil. This, with his heavy gold wedding ring, will be forwarded her, together with a notification of his death.

Town Hall Destroyed. A battalion of Belgians behaved very pluckily when surprised on Wednesday evening. One company was cut off, and some of these swam the river immediately. Others hid in the ruins of the burned streets until the Germans retreated. None were captured. The Germans burned the fine old town hall, which was still smouldering when I saw it at mid-day, as were several other buildings.

Grim "Humour." At Termonde German humor found its expression in a cynical form. Before setting fire to the town hall the Germans carefully removed the town's two fire engines, the fire escape and reel, and placed them beyond the risk of even being scorched. To-day they stood in the centre of the street untouched.

On Wednesday night Belgians, who were keeping vigil on the river bank, could hear the brazen music of a military band, and songs, shrieks, and laughter coming from the centre of the blackened ruins which once were a town.

A Modern Inferno. The Germans spent hours in dancing in the open space opposite the Town Hall. The scene presents itself to the imagination as one rivaling Dante's Inferno. Overhead shells screamed, the red glow of the burning buildings lit up the gyrating figures as they jigged about, while in the outer darkness stood the silent charred skeletons of twelve hundred once happy homesteads.

A correspondent telegraphs that two war correspondents with their motor-car have been held up at Tongeren, and have been made prisoners. It is hoped they will soon be free again.—Central News.

IRON BUX IN MANILA.

Pulls off a Draw with Eddie Duarte.

Says the Manila Bulletin of October 19:—

After ten rounds of the fastest milling ever seen in the Philippines, Referee Blackburn called the main event at the National Amateur Sporting Club, between Iron Bux of Hongkong and Eddie Duarte of Cebu, a draw, when it was apparent to the majority of the fans that it was Bux's fight by a comfortable margin.

The fight was a corker, full of action all the way through, but in the first round it was evident that Duarte had met his master. Time after time, Bux beat his bigger opponent to the punch and rocked him with lefts and rights to the head.

There was an interval of one hour between the end of the semi-final contest and the opening round of the main event owing to the refusal of Duarte to come across with the weight forfeit.

When the contestants weighed in, Duarte was overweight by 4 pounds. Bux was underweight, the he remaining steady at 133 pounds. A forfeit of P100 had been posted by the managers of the boxers for weight and appearance, and Bux demanded the forfeit before he went into the ring. Finally at 11.45 p.m., after several pugs and would-be pugs had been introduced to the house, the referee called the contestants to the centre of the ring and had the conditions settled.

In the first round, after a little cautious sparring, Bux led with his right, and ripped his right to the body. His speed and judgment of distance were admirable, and he appeared the cool, cautious ring general. Duarte was very careful, keeping covered up well and only leading at rare intervals. It was easily Bux's round and the crowd loudly cheered him on his return to his corner.

About one minute after the opening of the second round Bux got careless and Duarte ripped a right to the face, putting the Hongkong boy down for the count of six. The Cebuano was all over his man throughout the rest of the round, but by careful blocking and covering up Bux finished the round in safety. Duarte's round.

The third and fourth rounds were fairly even, the only damage done being the closing of Bux's left eye. The pace was still very fast and it was apparent that Duarte was trying to wear his opponent down with his superior weight.

The sixth was Bux's round, he being master of the situation at all times. He repeatedly rocked Duarte with a straight left to the face followed by a right swing to the jaw, and Duarte showed signs of distress.

The seventh round was the fastest of the bout and had the crowd on its feet yelling throughout the three minutes. Bux pulled off the old weakening stall to perfection and had Duarte completely fooled. The China coast boy looked like a thoroughly beaten man and Duarte rushed him to the ropes three times, showering punches all over him, while all Bux did was to cover up or clinch. After the third assault, Duarte, convinced that his opponent was tired out, stood off and dropped his guard. Right then Bux came over with a haymaker. It caught Duarte on the side of the jaw, a little too high for a K. O. punch but enough to drop him for the count of six. Bux kept after his man and had him in distress at the end of the round. Bux's round by a good margin.

In the eighth, Duarte came strong and both men mixed freely in the centre of the ring. The round was fairly close and about as even as any of the mill.

In the ninth, Duarte's feet

JUNK COLLISION.

Sequel in the Summary Court.

A claim for one thousand dollars as damages for the collision of two junks was the subject matter of a motion which came before Mr. Justice Hazeland in the Summary Court, this morning. The parties were Wong Kam and Lui Chung, plaintiffs, and the Tai Shun Co., defendants.

Mr. C.A.S. Russ appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, for the defendants.

Mr. Russ said that the action was originally commenced in Original Jurisdiction, but by consent it had been referred to his Lordship's court. The collision took place almost opposite the Shanghai Restaurant, Kennedy Town, the plaintiffs' sampans having come through the Sulphur Channel and the defendants' from Chin-wan. The whole question turned on the settlement as to whose was the following vessel, and on that there was a considerable conflict.

Mr. Davidson submitted, after the evidence for the plaintiff had been taken, that His Lordship would have difficulty in deciding which was the overtaking vessel, and this not being an Admiralty action, but an ordinary one, His Lordship would hold that the plaintiffs had not proved their case.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Route March. Sandwiches should be carried on Sunday next. Any man wishing to do so on obtain sandwiches free of charge from Volunteer Headquarters, provided he gives his name to his Section Officer not later than Friday afternoon.

Parades.—Parades for to-morrow Friday 30th instant: 6.0 a.m., No. 1 Section Artillery Battery, Rifle and Musketry exercises and instruction under Sergt. Major Murphy, D.C.L.I. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery under Company Officers. Right Section M. G. Co. under Sergt. Major Higby. Afternoon, all.

Detail.—On duty, Group 1 and Right Section M. G. Co. Officers on duty, Capt. Wolfe, Capt. Scott and Lt. Smith. Orderly Officer, Lieut. C. Smith. To furnish Guard to-night, No. 1 Section Artillery Battery; to-morrow, No. 2 Section Artillery Battery. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Sergt. Crawford; to-morrow, Corp. Duncan.

dragged a little as he came from his corner and he glanced at the score board to see the number of the round. Bux got after him and before the close of the round the Cebu boy was hanging on and willing to cover up.

The tenth round was Bux's also and the crowd were sure before the end that he would be returned the victor. When the referee held both contestants' hands in the air a storm of disapproval shook the house and the spectators made it very plain what they thought of Blackburn's judgment of the fight.

Outweighed by eight pounds, shorter in height and reach, Iron Bux put up a masterly exhibition of the game and deserved better treatment. He is a dangerous man and at the lightweight limit could give any man in the Philippines, white, brown, or black, a very hard battle.

Duarte fought a careful fight and should be given great credit for staying the ten rounds, but he met his master on Saturday night and it was apparent from the statement that he made before entering the ring that he knew he was up against a tough proposition.

SERIOUS RIOT AT CALCUTTA.

KOMAGATA MARU PASSENGERS SHOOT AT OFFICIALS.

Many Killed and Wounded.

Calcutta, Oct. 2.—The following official statement has been issued:—

The passengers of the Komagata Maru, who were being repatriated by the Government of India, arrived in the Hooghly on Saturday evening. The Bengal Government had been asked to arrange their safe transport at Government expense to the Punjab, so a special train was arranged to meet the steamer at Budge Budge on the morning of Tuesday. A number of Punjab officers and a Magistrate and 24 Parganas, with others, met the steamer. After some persuasion they prevailed upon the men to land, but they still were unwilling to believe the assurance of the Magistrate that they were to travel direct to the Punjab. The Magistrate scrupulously refrained from exercising his powers until he found the men refused to enter the train and were determined to march by road to Calcutta. He then produced the Ordinance and explained its terms to the leaders, but in complete disregard of his orders they proceeded on the Calcutta road. He had not sufficient force to prevent them. Troops and Police were then requisitioned to stop them. They were stopped when they had gone three or four miles. Sir William Duke, who had proceeded with the troops, met them there and taxed their leader with a breach of the Ordinance and told them that what they had to say would be considered at Budge Budge; and thither they must return. They went back without demur, followed by the Police and the troops. The first special train had already gone off with about 60 men most willingly. Sir William Duke preceded the party to Budge Budge and procured a second special. He actually was inside the station, making final arrangements, when the following occurrence took place:—Soon after the party arrived at the station after dusk, Mr. Donald called for the leader with the intention of explaining the position to him. At this moment the men suddenly became very excited. Without warning a hot revolver fire was opened on the Police and the officers, while others charged them with staves and knives and even one or two with swords. The revolver fire was returned by four of the posse of sergeants who alone were armed with revolvers. In a few seconds Sergeant-Major Eastwood was shot, Sir Frederick Halliday wounded in the foot, Petrie shot through both leg and arm; Humphreys seriously injured; Lomax, Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, fatally shot through the body; and several sergeants badly wounded in the head. It was only when the front was cleared that the troops were ordered to fire. Even then the rioters did not desist immediately, but made two or three further rushes. A party of them occupied some shops, from which they maintained a steady fire; here the majority of their casualties took place. Sixteen rioters were killed, as well as two innocent onlookers. In addition to the casualties mentioned, the Punjab Police had one killed and six injured. 32 prisoners have been made.

The Government of Bengal deeply deplore the loss of life which occurred. They were acting in pursuance of their openly declared intention of sending to their

PRISONERS OF WAR IN SINGAPORE.

As the recent naval success off Samatra is a well known accomplished fact, there can be no harm, says the Straits Times of October 17, in mentioning that there arrived in Singapore this morning a batch of 60 prisoners of war, the first Germans who have taken any active part against us to be brought here. They were the crews of the Markomunia and the Pontopore, colliers to the elusive Emden, which were disposed of by the Yarmouth. The vessels sunk, the men were taken to Penang and brought down by train this morning under a Volunteer guard. From Tank Road they were conveyed to the Master Attendant's pier in motor lorries, placed on board launches and taken over to St. John's Island. No time was lost in placing the prisoners in a spot where, no matter how long the war may last, they can do no harm, but a glimpse of the men did not reveal them as cast down or broken-hearted about their capture. As a matter of fact, for the most part, they appeared to be very much relieved at the prospect of an enforced holiday in safety.

No Callers.

On October 31, the official birthday of H.M. the Emperor of Japan, no callers will be received by Mr. S. Imai, Consul-General, owing to the national mourning.

Uniform to be Worn.

Yesterday's Volunteer Orders contained the following:—In future all permanently exempted men will be required to wear uniform, unless they have obtained special permission to wear plain clothes on account of the nature of their duties.

Skipper Killed in a Motor-car. A Grimsby skipper named John Emery was killed at Waltham, near Grimsby, recently, through the overturning of a motor-car which he was driving. His wife was also seriously injured, and her son had an arm broken.

homes the passengers who had suffered so much in pocket by their voyages on this ship.

16 Killed; 9 Dangerously Wounded.

Later. It appears that the number of emigrants who were brought to the Hooghly on the Komagata Maru was about 320 or 330. Of these 60 went off by train to their destination. Of the rioters, beside 16 who were killed during the outbreak, nine were dangerously wounded.

The condition of the three Police Officers who were injured in the Budge Budge affair on Tuesday is that they are all progressing as well as can be expected, though Sergeant Quinlan and Superintendent Eastwood are both in a serious condition. One Sikh wounded in the course of the fray and removed to the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, died on Thursday afternoon.

The Budge Budge Riot. Calcutta, Oct. 9, 9.20 a.m.—Sikhs assembled on the 5th instant at Amritsar Golden Temple and expressed regret at the sad incident at Budge Budge, and reassured the Government of their unflinching loyalty and devotion to the British Crown.

At a crowded meeting of Sikh and Punjabi residents in Calcutta last evening similar resolutions were passed, with a request that the editors of newspapers would abstain from violent and undesirable remarks creating ill-feeling amongst the brave and loyal Sikhs who are fighting side by side with the British. It is understood that Mr. Hopkyns, District Magistrate of Howrah, has been appointed by the Bengal Government to enquire officially into the Budge Budge affair.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against	Britain.
"	Russia.
"	France.
"	Belgium.
Austria against	Servia.
"	Russia.
"	Britain.
"	France.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Przemysl; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cassiope invades Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Clerf. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxemburg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and

Austrians. Patriotic shotes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrible cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Clery.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Servian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Servians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerchingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—Earl of Levan dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Koeningberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romnoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koeningberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Loarain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Leon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haeliez. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarsk, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,081; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne.

September 10.—Forces of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberstshohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunerville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunerville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Aisne, and give way at Revigny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czarnovitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Sava. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that

Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German's submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroonian River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The

Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomagnia and captures the Pontopore (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke

sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian cruiser off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Crefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

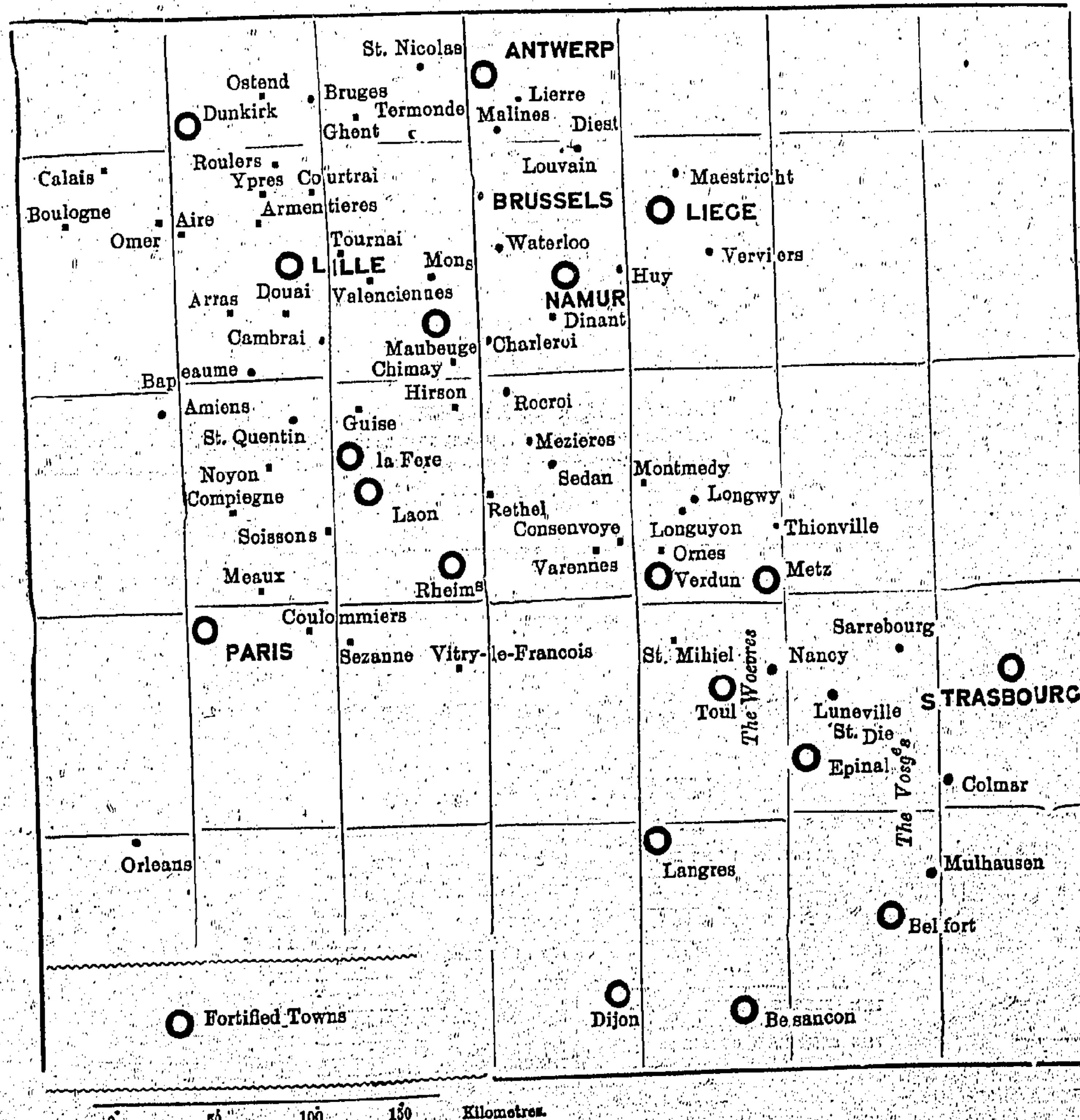
Oct. 24.—British destroyer Bader sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies continue to make progress between Ypres and Roulers and also in the Soissons region, while the French have driven the enemy over the frontier east of Nancy.

NOTICE

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 31st October, 1914, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, situate on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road, Hongkong, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that at the same place and on the same day at Noon, or so soon afterwards as the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING shall be concluded, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held when the sub-joined resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

1.—That the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong Jockey Club be altered in the manner following:—

(a) That Clause 3 thereof be cancelled.
(b) That the following clause be adopted and substituted for clause 3, viz.:

3.—The objects for which the Club is established are:—

(a) To encourage and control racing in Hongkong.
(b) To regulate race meetings and racing matters in Hongkong and to frame rules for the same and more stringently to enforce such rules when made.
(c) To administer the race fund.
(d) To acquire, hold, manage and control the Race Course, Training Course, Grand Stand and other ground and buildings appropriated for racing and any other lands and buildings acquired by the Club for the purposes of its business.

(e) To afford to all its Members all the usual privileges and advantages of a Club and to afford the same to such Honorary Members, Visitors and Candidates for Membership and others as the Stewards under their powers in the Rules and Bye-laws of the Club shall determine. To carry on the business of a Social and Racing Club and of a Race-Course Company in all its branches and in particular to lay out and prepare any lands for the running of horse or pony races, steeplechases or races of any other kind and for the drilling or reviewing of troops and for any kind of athletic sports and for playing thereon games of cricket, bowls, golf, clay pigeon shooting, lawn tennis, polo or any other kind of amusement, recreation, sport or entertainment. To construct grand or other stands, booths, stabling for horses, paddocks, refreshment rooms and other erections, buildings and conveniences whether of a permanent or temporary nature which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to the Club's objects and to conduct, hold and promote race meetings and athletic sports, polo, lawn tennis and other matches, agricultural, horse, flower and other shows and exhibitions and otherwise utilize the Club's property and rights and to give and contribute towards prizes, cups, stakes and other rewards. To carry on the business of hotel keepers, tavern keepers, licensed victuallers and refreshment purveyors. To apply the profits and income of the Club to the increase, extension, repair, improvement or maintenance of the Club's property or to the furtherance of the Club's objects or otherwise for the benefit of the Club and its Members, but so that there shall be no payment of any dividend to the Members of the Club.

(f) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire and improve, manage, develop and exercise all rights in respect of, lease, mortgage, sell, dispose or turn to account, or otherwise deal with any real or personal property of any kind and any rights or privileges which the Club may think necessary or convenient for the purpose of its business and in particular any land, buildings, erections, machinery, plant, goods and materials, and to construct, maintain and alter any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Club.

(g) To fit and construct any such buildings or any part thereof as stabling for horses or other animals with all such other buildings and conveniences appurtenant thereto and appliances as are usual, necessary or expedient to be used in connection or in conjunction with stabling.

(h) To let out for hire, or rent such stabling or any part thereof either to members or non-members of the Club upon such terms and conditions as the Stewards for the time being of the Club think fit.

(i) To receive horses and other animals at livery and to deal in horses, cows, and other animals and in corn, straw and fodder of all kinds, saddlery, harness, horse clothing and all such other articles as are usually appurtenant thereto and to act as maker, and repairers of saddlery and harness and as job masters and livery stable keepers in all their branches.

(k) To buy, sell, manipulate and deal in both wholesale and retail commodities, articles and things of all kinds and to carry on any other business which may seem to the Club capable of being conveniently dealt in or carried on in connection with the above mentioned objects or any of them or which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to render profitable or enhance the value of any of the Club's property or rights.

(l) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or Company carrying on business which this Club is authorised to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Club.

(m) To amalgamate, enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or Company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this Club is authorised to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction which is capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Club, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in or securities of and to subsidize or otherwise assist any such Company and to sell, hold, reissue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with such shares or securities.

(n) To promote any Company for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property, rights and liabilities of this Club or for any other purpose which may seem, directly or indirectly, calculated to benefit this Club.

NOTICES

ESTABLISHED 1865.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

ASSURANCE IN FORCE OVER
\$40,000,000.
FUNDS EXCEED
\$11,000,000.

Chief Office for South China, 2 Des Vœux Road.
(Powell's Buildings) Tel. 1245.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the offices of the Undersigned, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong on Thursday, the 5th November, 1914 at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th October to the 5th November, 1914, both days inclusive.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1914.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Matriculation Examination will be held on the following dates:

December 14th to 19th.
Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar, with the fee, not later than November 14th, 1914.

Examination Fee \$10.00 (Hongkong Currency).
Forms of Entry and all particulars may be obtained on application to

THE REGISTRAR,
The University of Hongkong.

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between LI SHUK WAI alias LI WAI TONG and TONG LAI CHUEN carrying on business under the name and style of THE KING EDWARD HOTEL at Victoria Hongkong has this day been dissolved. All debts due to and owing by the late partnership business will be received and paid respectively by the said Tong Lai Chuen who will continue to carry on the said business under the name and style above mentioned. Dated this 13th day of October, 1914.

堂煒李及煒叔李
泉麗唐

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. 8335.

Medical Department,
Hongkong, 16th Oct. 1914.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders, in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Medical Department Contract," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Saturday, the 31st October, 1914, for the supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and Clothing; Beers, Spirits, Wines, etc.; Spirit of Wine; Chemicals, Drugs; Surgical Instruments and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk, etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing; (Schedules Nos. 1 to 10, required locally by this Department, for the period of one year from the first of January next inclusive.

For form of tender apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office. All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.

J. T. C. JOHNSON,
Principal Civil Medical Officer

TENDER.

Tenders are invited as Caretaker and Caterer of European Club in the Colony. Applicants desiring to tender apply to "Club" c/o Hongkong Telegraph when conditions and specifications will be furnished. Copies of Testimonials must accompany applications.

By order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited

have been appointed AGENTS

for Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's

Wines & Spirits.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

A SALE OF WORK in aid of Local Charities for children and the Prince of Wales Fund

will be held in the Grounds of Government House (By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor) on Saturday, 31st October from 2 to 6 p.m.

ENTRANCE ONLY at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road.

Prices of Admission: Adults 30 cts. Children 10 "

All Members and Associates free.

"Mrs. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS,"

Toys and Fancy Articles, Ices, Sweets, Tea, NO CHITS TAKEN.

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

OWING to the postponement of the Shanghai October Settlement until November, the public is hereby notified that the Settlement of all transactions in shares bought from or sold to Shanghai will take place in November.

With the exclusion of the above, the Settlement of all transactions effected for the local October Settlement will take place as advertised, on the 29th October, 1914.

EDWARD H. RAYMOND,
Secretary.

AMERICAN DENTIST

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

The Latest Improvements in Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokio.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,
34, Queen's Road Central (Corner of Flower Street).

Telephone 62.

NOTICE.

WE have this day taken over the Agency of The British Anti-Fouling Composition & Paint Co., Ltd.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
King's Buildings,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1914.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
8:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. " 10 MIN.
10:00 A.M. to 12:00 A.M. " 15 MIN.
12:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. " 10 MIN.
1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. " 10 MIN.
3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. " 10 MIN.
5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
6:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. " 10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.
8:30 P.M. and 9 P.M. ON FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.
11:00 P.M. TO 11:45 P.M. EVERY QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

SUN DAYS.
7:45 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
10:00 A.M. to 12:00 A.M. " 10 MIN.
12:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. " 10 MIN.
2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. " 10 MIN.
4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. " 10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 11:00 P.M. ON FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexander Building, Des Vœux Road.

EXCHANGE.

Selling		T/T. Marks	Nom.
F/T	1/8 3/8	Demand Germany	212
Demand	1/8 7/16	T/T. France	212 1/2
30 d/s	1/8 1/2	Demand Paris	212 1/2
60 d/s	1/8 9/16	On Haiphong	Nom.
4 m/s	1/8 1/2	On Saigon	Nom.
T/T Shanghai	77	On Bangkok	90 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight		Buying.	
T/T Singapore	72 1/2	4 m/s. L/C	1/9
T/T Japan	8 1/4	4 m/s. D/P	1/9 1/4
T/T India	128 1/4	6 m/s. L/C	1/8 3/4
Demand India	128 1/2	30 d/s. Sney & M.	1/9 1/4
T/T Bombay	128 1/2	30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y.	43 1/2
Demand Bombay	128 1/2	4 m/s. Marks	Nom
T/T Calcutta	128 1/2	4 m/s. France	2.23
Demand Calcutta	128 1/2	6 m/s. do	2.28
Demand Manila	84	Gold Leaf per tael	\$59
T/T. San F'co & N.Y.	41 1/2	Sovereign	11.55
Demand, New York	41 7/8	Bar Silver, ready	22 3/4
T/T. Java	103 1/8	forward	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:

Chinese...20 cts. pieces	\$22 1/2	Hongkong 2 cts. pieces	\$16
Chinese...10 "	\$23	Hongkong 10 "	\$16 3/8

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—
Bombay. London.
Calcutta. Manila.
Canton. Panama.
Cebu. Peking.
Colon. San Francisco.
Hankow. Shanghai.
Hongkong. Singapore.
Kobe. Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,250,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at:—
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000
Proprietors Liability of £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertaken and Executed by SHEWAN TOMES & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000
Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of \$33,000,000

Proprietors.....\$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.—Chairman.
W. J. Patterson, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. Stubb.

ACTING MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. D. Smart.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£1,500,000
Subscribed ".....1,125,000
Paid Up ".....562,500
Reserve Fund.....465,000

BANKERS:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.
Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. E. LINTON,
Manager.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Sept. 14

Malwa, New.....\$8,300 per p.

Malwa, Old.....8,300 "

Faina, New.....9,325 per che

Patna, Old.....9,200 "

Benares, New.....9,050 "

Benares, Old.....8,825 "

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be beaten if Equalled.
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liqueurs

